THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

America's Fiscal Report Van Zeeland Has His Reply France Faces Opportunity

¶ **Washington Ends Its Fiscal Year.** President Roosevelt takes stock of finances. With a memorandum from the Director of the Budget in hand, he tells correspondents that last April's estimate of income and outgo was fairly accurate, that the national debt (with the exception of four items) has remained stationary since December and that the allegedly "normal" budget is on an even keel. Which all sounds very reassuring until the figures are quoted. They reveal a gross debt of $36,400,000,000 against which are certain assets such as $1,050,000,000 of sterilized gold, and $4,000,000,000 in recoverable assets. Freed from strikes and uncertainties as to federal interference, the United States could look on a thirty-billion indebtedness with equanimity, for, similar to her friends abroad, she has the men, she has the resources, and she has the initiative, too. But while business shies in the stall, unnerved by Administrative prods, it is naive in the extreme to expect it to run its race with the greatest efficiency.

¶ **Belgium's Premier Gets Viewpoints.** Paul van Zeeland, spokesman for Europe's smaller democratic powers, accumulates a briefcase full of details regarding America's attitude toward Europe. He is informed by the President that the ideals he advocates are such as find sympathy in the United States. This is interpreted to mean that European nations, standing for democratic traditions, for neutrality, for a more normal general economy, have a sympathetic friend in America, but that the United States is definitely not taking sides in the European test of ideals democratic or dictatorial. On the other hand, the United States is disposed to co-operate in a common effort to rebuild international trade, to stabilize monetary matters and to regulate armaments. The implication gained from the Roosevelt-Van Zeeland conversations is that when Europe shows a general willingness to undertake economic and political disarmament, the United States will be found ready to do its share. Bungling the old adage: If Premier Van Zeeland can lead the horse to water, the United States will help it drink.

¶ **Chautemps' Move to Financial Dictatorship.** Succeeding in an effort which unseated his predecessor, the new French Premier gains the Senate Finance Committee's approval of a free hand in dealing with the financial crisis and with the Senate's consent. This action was largely influenced by the opinion of the new Finance Minister, Georges Bonnet, who told it: "Inflation, devaluation, and new taxes—such is the conclusion I cannot avoid." So the French franc is to be unpegged and allowed to seek its own level. British and American governments have promised co-operation, however, in accordance with the spirit of the tripartite agreement. And the grave financial emergency bids fair to reveal France's underlying strength. As in individual experience, France may expect that the courageous facing of hard facts will reveal immediate opportunities where the soft surrender to the easier way might only postpone the ultimate necessity of utilizing native stamina.

¶ **Sunspot Fences**—rising to unknown heights around the poles—are going to raise havoc with radio communication, according to Dr. A. G. McNish of the Carnegie Institution. He tells the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Denver, that sunspots are rising to a maximum and early next year magnetic disturbances occasioned thereby will make radio transmission practically impossible where signals pass close to the polar regions. Sunspots, however, are good for short waves because they electrify the reflecting layers of air above the stratosphere and make long-distance communication feasible. Radio men already are working to outwit the sunspots. Presently more men will recognize that similar intelligence is likewise able to circumvent undesirable reactions from humanity's social and moral blind spots.

¶ **Is Russia Ruled by Jews?** Perennially, if not perpetually, that question crops up with its suggestion that any racial unity expressed by citizens of Jewish descent must tend toward some sinister end. It is always well to have misconceptions removed. In this week's Weekly Magazine Section, William Henry Chamberlin, for many years Monitor correspondent in Moscow, discusses the question quoted above. He finds that, consistent with history, Jews are playing their part in the Russian scene as individuals rather than as racial units; in short, they have no common identity with the Soviet regime, but act generally as individual views dictate. No man or nation can best serve his own interests by practicing injustice toward others. In common justice, the facts about the Jews such as these presented by Mr. Chamberlin, should be welcomed by those who seek to be well-informed, well-intentioned.

Stratosphere Plane Ready for Service

By the Associated Press

Lynn, Mass, June 30

Development of the "first supercharged cabin plane ever built in this country" for stratosphere flying was announced here today by General Electric aeronautical engineers.

The engineers, W. E. Reeves and Dr. A. S. Moss, said the plane would be flown from Burbank, Calif., to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, this week, to be turned over to army engineers.

The ship is a Lockheed-Electra, equipped with an airtight pressure-sealed supercharged cabin and powered by two Pratt and Whitney Wasp engines, each capable of 550 horsepower at 25,000 feet. It carries five persons besides the pilot.

Mr. Reeves said a party of five were sealed in the cabin on a recent flight from Burbank made at an altitude of 28,000 feet.

"Conditions at five and one-half miles above the earth were little different from flying at 12,000 feet, the maximum ceiling of commercial flying today," the engineer said.

Chautemps Gets Backing in Plan To Unpeg Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 30—Putting the hard facts of France's empty treasury squarely before the nation and admitting frankly that new devaluation of the franc has become necessary, the French Government, by vote of 374 to 206, wrung from the Chamber of Deputies early today full powers to deal with the country's financial and economic crisis, and without stopping for breath carried the battle into the Senate, where the measure was speedily passed by a vote of 167 to 82.

The French franc is to be "unpegged" and allowed to find its own level. Finance Minister Georges Bonnet announced. Expert financial observers express the opinion that this means that the franc will slip rapidly down to 124 to the pound and perhaps even lower.

The American and British Governments were consulted on this move and are said to have promised their full co-operation in steadying the franc if necessary in accordance with the intent of the tripartite agreement, under these revised conditions.

Treasury Almost Bare

Appearing before the Senate Finance Committee this morning, M. Bonnet confirmed the startling state of French finances revealed to the Chamber yesterday. When the new Chautemps Government took office there was only a bare 20,000,000 francs—less than $1,000,000—left in the Treasury which was obliged to borrow 400,000,000 francs to meet current expenses falling due yesterday and today.

The Exchange Equalization Fund of 10,000,000,000 francs is completely exhausted. Nearly 8,000,000,000 francs worth of gold has left the country this month. More than 26,000,000,000 must be found between

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N.E.A. Opposes Tie-up of Relief And Education

Resolutions Group Hits at Roosevelt's Federal Department Plan

Federal Aid Urged

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 30—A smashing blow at any merging of education with welfare in national, state or local government, approval of nationalization of the war munitions industry and a popular vote on war, a strong declaration for federal aid and a slight mention of academic freedom, characterize report of the resolutions committee at the convention of the National Education Association here.

A direct attack on President Roosevelt's proposal for a federal department of education and welfare is contained in a statement which points out "the necessity for independence of education in the administrative organization of the federal, state and local governments" and registers "opposition to the administrative merging of education with functions generally classified as welfare services."

The department of superintendence, now known as the American Association of School Administrators, has consistently maintained coolness toward any alliance between education and welfare, but the association itself has never before come out so strongly against the idea.

War Munitions

Approval of the nationalization of the war munitions industry and a federal amendment to provide that, except in case of actual invasion, war may be declared only by vote of the people, is included in a general resolution against war, which also calls for education for peace including the truth about the causes of war and the means of alleviating such causes, teaching of war aims and the extent to which these have been attained through warfare, and a federal amendment legalizing a universal draft of material and industrial resources in the event of war.

Officers of the association are directed to continue efforts for "liberal federal aid for education proportionate to educational need and to equalize the burden of support for education."

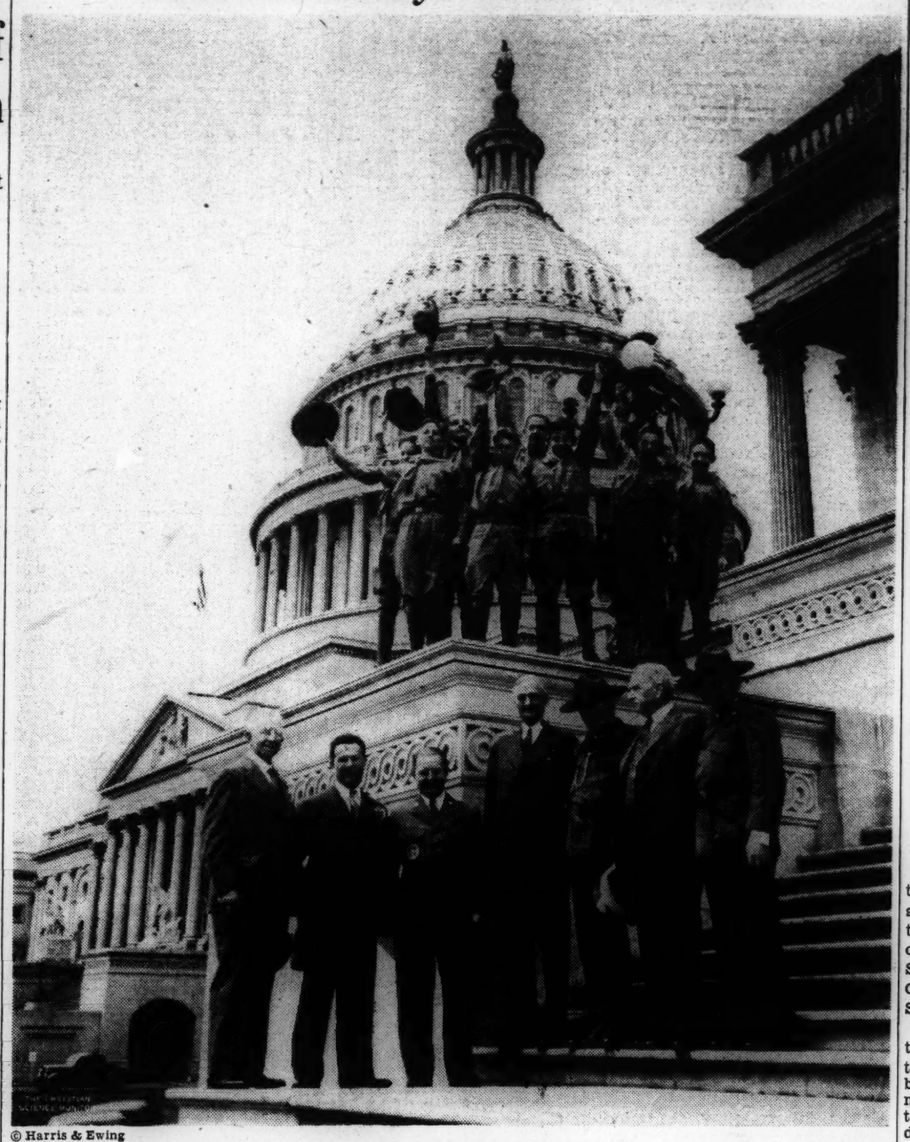
Radio Education

A plank for academic freedom is included in the Association's permanent platform, but other items in the platform are reaffirmed, while the only statement in the resolutions on this subject is a declaration against "efforts to require members of the teaching profession to take discriminatory oaths," and approval of the repeal of "the little red rider" which barred mention of communism in District of Columbia schools.

Among the newer items in the resolutions are endorsements of further development of radio education controlled by regular educa-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Paved the Way for the Jamboree



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C. H. Livingstone, Former Boy Scout President; A. J. Ellender, U. S. Senator From Louisiana; Harvey Gordon, National Director of Engineering of Boy Scouts; W. G. McAdoo, U. S. Senator From California; Dr. J. E. West, Former President of Boy Scouts of America; D. C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce; Sol Bloom, Representative From N. Y.

High Scout Officials in Washington Making Plans for the Jamboree Were Met There by These Government Officials and a Group of Boy Scouts Seen Grouped in the Shadow of the Dome of the Capitol. The Fruition of Their Efforts Is Now Being Enjoyed by the Boys in Their Vast Camp

Bombs and Bugles Herald Start Of Scouts' Jamboree

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The first national jamboree of the Boy Scouts of America was officially opened today when more than 1600 flags were raised almost simultaneously throughout the 350-acre camp on the banks of the Potomac River.

Scout officials estimated that 25,000 boys from every section of the United States and from 25 foreign lands were present for the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Publishers Fight Closed Shop; President Assails Extremists

Presidential denunciation of extremism on the part of both the strikers and the steel companies constituted a major development in the $1,000,000-a-day steel strike, which generally marked time today. The President's position was indicated at a press conference when his comment on the strike was "a plague on both your houses."

Peace machinery generally stood adjourned with the exception of hearings by the National Labor Relations Board and efforts of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana to induce the C. I. O. to accept a peace formula for his state. Steel companies continued to promote back-to-work movements.

Additional strike news is summarized by the Associated Press as follows:

Washington—Chicago's police commissioner told the Senate Civil Liberties Committee that his department was "absolutely responsible" for "everything that took place" in Memorial Day riot.

Johnstown, Penna.—The Mayor and City Council told two C. I. O. strike leaders to leave town for their own safety. The leaders asked the resumption of martial law to guarantee their safety.

Canton, Ohio — Rock-throwing pickets today injured eight non-strikers entering struck mills of Republic Steel Corporation. Operations in three of Republic's Canton mills were resumed successfully, under protection of the Ohio National Guard, after an early morning flare-up.

Cleveland, Ohio — Republic Steel states that back-to-work movements in Mahoning Valley have brought the number of men now at work to within 1000 of normal. C. I. O. leaders deny that estimate.

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—Representatives of 11 newspaper associations waged a campaign today against a closed shop for editorial employees.

More than 500 newspaper publishers and executives, meeting in a special convention yesterday, adopted a resolution declaring "unalterable opposition" to the closed shop proposed by the American Newspaper Guild. Copies of the resolution were dispatched to publishers throughout the country.

The resolution said that "as editors and publishers . . . we declare our unalterable opposition to the closed Guild shop for those who prepare and edit news copy and pictures for newspapers, and we hereby express our determination not to enter into any agreement upon such basis."

Officers Elected

James G. Stahlman, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, was elected chairman of a permanent committee appointed "to keep the public informed of the importance of the issue involved." L. B. Palmer, man-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Economics in the News

Gold and the Franc—The Tripartite Agreement Involved in the French Crisis—Safeguard Against Monetary Confusion and Worse

By H. B. E.

So many people write me about the position of gold that the advent of the long-expected French crisis provides an opportunity to return to the subject. It would save much intellectual perturbation if we thought of gold as a commodity. The United States is the only great power paying a fixed price for it. That price is $35 an ounce. Therefore, gold may be said to be on the dollar standard, just the same as wheat would be on the dollar standard if the United States decided to pay so much a bushel for it, no matter who offered it.

The price is certainly an inflated one. Before 1933 the United States paid only a little over $20 for gold. Thus the Treasury has boosted the offering price 70 per cent. The result, naturally enough, is to put a premium on gold mining, encouraging miners even of low-grade ores to bring it to the surface, and sell it to Uncle Sam.

The United States at one time did a similar service for silver, regarding it, as it now regards gold, as a favored metal. No price was fixed, but the Treasury, acting under the authorization of Congress, advertised its willingness to buy silver till there had been accumulated in the Treasury vaults a ratio of one dollar of silver to three dollars of gold, or, alternatively, till the price of the metal had been boosted to $1.29 an ounce. At the time of this offer the quantity goal was more than a billion ounces short of attainment and the market price was 45 cents an ounce. Inevitably, therefore, the metal came out of the mines and hoards in such quantity that Uncle Sam had to call a halt. From unlimited buying it went in for selective buying, and the price, which had been boosted to 81 cents an ounce, dropped like a plummet to 45 cents.

Before the debacle came, Senator Ashurst, as a faithful representative of copper, made the suggestion that the red metal should become the object of the same favor, but Congress did not agree.

The Treasury was left to concentrate upon the accumulation of gold. But gold, unlike silver, unlike copper, is a commodity the price of which other countries are interested in supporting. They could not share Uncle Sam's interest in silver. Nor in copper. And they were not bold enough to fix a definite price for gold. But the yellow metal remained esteemed above all other metals, and Great Britain in particular, with over 50 per cent of the metal produced in the Empire, has followed the American buying example. Of late months John Bull has been acquiring gold at an equal rate with Uncle Sam. No fixed price is paid for it. There is a free gold market in London, but, obviously, the $35 an ounce which the United States Treasury offers to all sellers is the governing factor in that market.

To what extent gold is esteemed is revealed in the operations of the gigantic stabilization funds maintained by the United States and Great Britain. With France, these two countries agreed to stabilize currency relations by common agreement. The pact, known as the tripartite agreement, was signed last Sept. 25.

Think of these currencies, like gold, as commodities. If you were trying to stabilize wheat, you would have to be so equipped with money that you could dominate the market, buying in a seller's market, selling in a buyer's market. This is exactly what the stabilizations funds do. They are so well equipped with funds that they can counter any speculative operation on the buying or the selling side. Thus they have kept the pound-dollar-franc rate stable since last September. It has been a great victory for international understanding, since the only alternative was a currency war, with the funds acting in conflict, each trying, like rival speculators, to put its currency at an advantage vis-a-vis the others.

Where does gold come into this picture? In this way. When any of the funds buys the currencies of the others, it is enabled, in virtue of the three-power pact, to exchange those currencies for gold. This is a tribute to the regard in which gold is held. The funds would rather hold gold than the other fellow's currency. As a result of their operations, both the British and American funds are stocked with gold, but the French fund is embarrassed, the result of trying to maintain an artificial value for the franc. This is the reason that the financial experts expect the franc to be devalued.

The omens are that the tripartite agreement will be maintained even if the franc is devalued. After all, all three countries are interested in a right relation among the currencies, as the only possible foundation of a stabilized relation. None of them wishes to see one of the members secede. For a secession would be a setback to the cause of world currency understanding for which the three-power agreement was a tentative bid.

The hope is that the pact will grow, not shrink; for it is the nucleus of a world economic order—an order which, as the United States Treasury hopes, will be marked by the attachment of all currencies to gold at a fixed price. By that means the currencies of the world would again be in a fixed inter-relation, as in what some folk now look back upon as the good old days.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Senators Quiz Police Chiefs On Steel Rioting in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—The Senate La Follette Committee gave a grim curtain-raiser today prior to the showing of a motion-picture film of the Chicago Memorial Day riot, which has been banned from general release by the Paramount Company as too harrowing for public showing.

With a projecting screen hung against the side of the committee room, and with maps of the locality of the Republic Steel plant where 10 fatalities occurred in a clash between an advancing line of strikers and police on the walls, Senators closely questioned the chiefs of Chicago police over their version of the affair. A crowd listened closely.

This is the first big-scale senatorial investigation of the post-depression strike situation, as it involves relationship of workers, employers and police. Like the other great investigations of strike disorders which the Senate has undertaken in practically every period of major industrial unrest in years past, this is expected to mark history. It is expected to be a vivid document of labor relations in the year of 1937. Opening testimony indicated what might be expected.

James P. Allman, police commissioner of the city of Chicago, a firm, thin-lipped commanding figure, with a slight brogue, stated flatly the official police attitude. He declared himself satisfied with the conduct of his patrolmen and officers, which he declared was fully justified and warranted; he agreed that he had made no independent investigation of events but had relied on reports of police officers and men; he included Communists in the responsibility for the trouble; and at one time when Senator Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin intimated there might be conflicting opinions over what had occurred, he said firmly that he felt

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Siberia-Manchu Crisis Eases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 30—Moscow has agreed to withdraw its patrols which occupied certain islands in the Amur River 80 miles below Blagovieschensk, along the Soviet-Manchurian border, and thus eased the strained situation between this country and Japan.

The Japanese military allegedly landed patrols on the islands after the Soviet landing, and demanded that Tokyo arrange for the Soviet withdrawal. After hurried discussions in Moscow, the Soviets yesterday agreed to withdraw simultaneously with the Japanese.

This it is believed here should settle the affair but as both Governments claim the islands disputes are obviously likely to recur until the boundary is more definitely redefined.

Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff expresses the hope that boundary commissions can promptly be established for settlement of disputes and for re-demarkation of boundaries. With two potentially hostile armies in such close proximity, uncertainty regarding these boundaries is especially dangerous. Many clashes in recent years are traceable to this source.

Russian Communiqué Says Litvinoff Started Talks

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy yesterday announced an agreement with Russia to withdraw armed forces from the Bolshoi and Sennukha islands in the Amur river, the boundary between Siberia and northeast Manchoukuo.

A Japanese communiqué said that the agreement paved the way for

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

President Implies New Aid to Europe; Tension Over Spain

Britain Asks Fascist Powers to Reply on Cordon Plan

Portugal Suspends Aid Along Frontier

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Great Britain protested today to Portugal against its decision to suspend facilities for aiding British non-intervention observers along the Spanish frontier.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that Portuguese observers have been withdrawn in addition to the suspension.

He said that the British Government had advised Portugal that it regretted such action.

In reply, he added, the British Government had been given to understand "that if general assent is obtained in principle in the non-intervention committee to a plan for the re-establishment of maritime control, the Portuguese Government will consider prompt resumption of their duties by observers."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 30—Firm warning that the British Government expects a definite "yes" or "no" answer to the Franco-British offer to take over the whole sea control of the Spanish coasts has been given to Germany and Italy, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

In the event of their not accepting the proposal they have been told that a concrete counter-proposal will be expected from them. It has been made clear that further procrastination on their part will entail some definite British action of an unspecified nature.

The impression in informed circles is that the key to the situation now lies with Paris. It is felt that if the French took the line that open intervention by the fascist powers on behalf of General Franco would involve similar action by France on behalf of Valencia, Rome and Berlin, conscious of the fact that their land frontier would facilitate such action by France would hesitate before upsetting the non-intervention applecart.

But Will France Act?

There is, however, no indication that France contemplates such a step; nor, what is equally important, is there any certainty that Britain would stand firmly behind France in making a gesture of this nature.

It is in this mood that Whitehall is waiting for Friday when the International Non-Intervention subcommittee is to meet to hear the Fascist reply to the Franco-British proposal.

After a week-end of comparative optimism, gloom has again descended on Downing Street yesterday and the final breakdown of non-intervention is being freely prophesied by authoritative spokesmen.

Whether this actually occurs is not of course for Britain to decide. It is entirely a matter for the two fascist states—Germany and Italy—and for the moment they are not showing their hands, if indeed they themselves have decided what they are going to do.

It is, however, already clear from yesterday's meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee that the British and French offer to take over control of the whole sea-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Farewell to van Zeeland Hints That Democracies Must Guide Future

Indicates Next Step Is Europe's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt sped Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Prime Minister for Belgium and spokesman for Europe's neutral Oslo group of small powers, back home with a brace of important statements here late yesterday clarifying America's attitude toward Europe.

Dr. van Zeeland sailed for Belgium from New York today.

One points up America's neutrality policy with a strong hint of fondness for the neutral position which Dr. van Zeeland represents. The other implies that the United States may be readier than has been generally supposed to co-operate more extensively in efforts to improve Europe's tangled monetary and economic affairs.

On the first point—a point which is being heavily underlined in State Department circles—the President in a short farewell note of courtesy to this latest emissary from Europe said that "we recognize in him an advocate of our ideals and hopes." By this remark it is intended, according to informed sources, to adjust the impressions current in Europe as to America's position toward the respective major alignments there.

Stands for Neutrality

Belgium and the Oslo group are democracies which have generally—as does the United States—a special sympathy for the nations which stand for democratic traditions, but which also stand for neutrality between the major factions and which are using their neutral position as a possible bridge between the factions to a more normal general economy which would remove many of the causes of friction and the dangers of war. The President's strong endorsement of democracy made in his Buenos Aires speech last winter still stands as the weather vane of America's sympathies, but it is intended to be implied now that this does not mean any definite American commitment to Britain and France as against Germany and Italy, a commitment which has of late been increasingly assumed in some European capitals.

On the second point, a joint statement issued on behalf of both the President and the visiting Prime Minister, said that it is "the disposition of the United States to co-operate in the joint work of rebuilding international trade, continuing co-operation in monetary matters, and seeking arrangements whereby the burdens and dangers of overwhelming armaments might be reduced or the method of their employment safeguarded."

Some See Inner Meaning

While these remarks and the others which accompanied them might on the surface appear to mean nothing more than many previous general expressions of a similar nature, what is known of the background of the conversations and the tentative proposals which Dr. van Zeeland brought over in his pocket with him, leads observers to believe that the President has encouraged Dr. van Zeeland to continue the missionary work for economic and political disarmament which he is undertaking in Europe with an implied promise that if he can make any progress there the United States will go along with him much farther than it has to date.

In fact, it is considered more than possible that the Belgian Prime Minister will in coming months be more of an emissary of America in Europe than he was an emissary of Europe in America when he came here two weeks ago. He is understood to have been informed that if Secretary of State Hull's trade agreement policy, for example, can be bolstered by a major success such as the conclusion of an Anglo-American trade agreement the way would be much easier than it is now for stronger forms of American financial and monetary assistance. In other words, it is up to Europe

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Iced Postum

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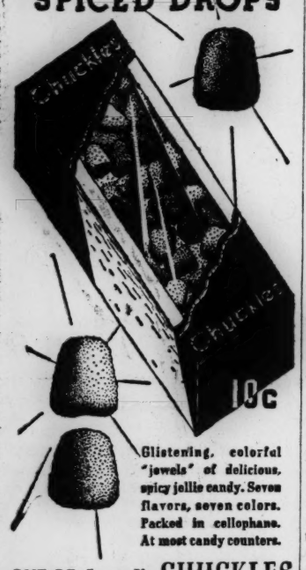
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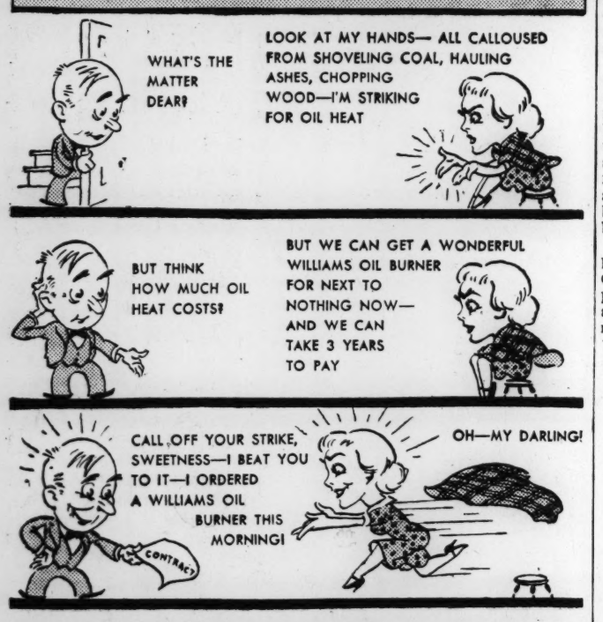
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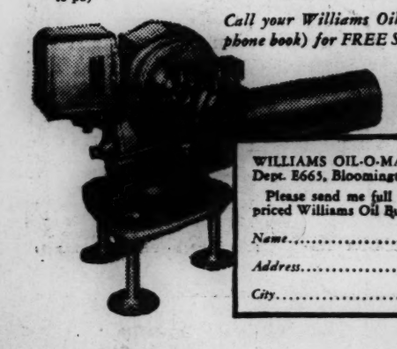
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History of Beer Is Revealed As String of Broken Promises; A New Threat to Temperance

A propaganda campaign using all the devices of modern publicity subtly to influence the American public in favor of beer has been initiated by brewers in the United States. This campaign, operating through the newly formed United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, is a major effort to capture the thinking of the people and mold social policy in the interest of a special group—this time the brewers. This is the ninth of 12 articles disclosing the methods, objectives, and ultimate consequences of this campaign.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Neither the record of the American brewery industry before nor since repeal provides evidence to support the assumption that the newly-launched United Brewers Industrial Foundation will fulfill its promises to promote temperance, regulate itself and abide by the federal, state and local laws of the nation.

In the brief era since repeal the promises of the wets, the brewers included, have gone unfulfilled and have been violated to the following extent:

Promise of wets: The repeal era will find the liquor industry working for temperance.

Results: In the peak pre-prohibition year the national drink bill was $2,440,000,000. In 1935 it was $3,500,000,000. Before prohibition 177,000 places sold liquor. Today more than 400,000 places are selling liquor. The liquor industry spent $35,000,000 in one year to promote liquor consumption.

Promise of wets: The saloon will never come back.

Result: To be seen on most any street corner—neon lights point the way.

Promise of wets: The "tied-house" will not return. (The "tied-house" is a retail liquor outlet pledged to sell exclusively the product of one brewer.)

Back With Saloon

Result: The Federal Alcohol Administration has received reports of investigators indicating that, in effect, the "tied-house" is back as is the saloon.

Promise of the wets: Moral conditions will improve with the abandonment of prohibition.

Result: Temperance leaders find drinking among minors and women on an unprecedented scale. A recent book, "Here's to Crime," by Courteney Ryley Cooper, records that there is today an unprecedented tie-up between liquor and commercialized vice. Indictments on liquor charges in one typical Midwestern city are reported to have jumped 600 per cent.

Wets' promise: The bootlegger will go.

Result: While accurate information on this point is impossible, estimates of the bootlegger's part in the total liquor output run as high as 40 per cent.

Wets' promises: There will be vastly improved law enforcement.

Result: Herbert F. Leisy, president and general manager of the Leisy Brewing Company, wrote in the Brewers' Journal: ". . . The flagrant abuse of city ordinances and state regulations existing in all of our larger cities today are too well known to be enumerated here."

These same interests now speaking through the medium of the newly launched United Brewers' Industrial Foundation have another set of promises, which the nation is expected to believe, just as it was apparently expected to believe the pre-repeal wet pledges.

That the old "tied-house" is back is indicated by testimony from unimpeachable sources. Typical and authentic information received by the Federal Alcohol Administration charges that there has been a mad scramble by the brewery industry to capture retail outlets.

The Federal Alcohol Administration was told in Texas that the brewer who can arrange the longest and easiest terms on saloon equipment is the one who gets the exclusive account for his beer—in other words, he is the one who ties his house.

To Highest Bidder

In New Orleans retail outlets allegedly sport signs that indicate exclusive sale of one brand of beer. Throughout Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, the F. A. A. has been told that the "tied-house" represents the general practice and that they have been virtually auctioned off to the highest bidder.

One official investigator in this region was told by a beer wholesaler that no wholesaler of beer, anywhere, would put his own money into fixtures, that the money for that purpose always comes from the brewery. This investigator said there is no reason to suppose that the conditions in this area are not typical of the entire nation.

In 1930 the brewers with lachrymose earnestness were vowing that the "tied-house" would never, never create another conduit for beer. In 1937, the March American Brewer states:

"The 'tied-house' can be one of several successful outlets for beer just as well in this country as in Europe."

Public Skeptical

The brewers show signs, however, of understanding that the public must have grown very skeptical, for they have hired one of the ablest publicity machines in the country to present their appeals in a fresh and ingenious manner. The dominant susceptibilities of each major social group are to be played upon—those of the church, the home, the colleges, the business men.

In the meantime, evidence mounts of what the brewers are actually doing. One distributor in Missouri told an official investigator that beer was being sold at a higher alcoholic content than that permitted by state law. Another distributor admitted that his business consisted almost entirely of selling beer into the then "dry" state of Kansas.

The investigator who explored the situation as it pertained to the liquor traffic, both the traffic in beer and in hard drinks, concluded without qualification that the beer industry could not and would not regulate itself.

This data represents but a fraction of the charges being made against beer today. These charges include that of an alliance between beer and vice, corruption of politics, corruption of women and minors and the flouting of city, state and national regulations. These charges are underwritten in large measure by some of the more scrupulous brewers themselves.

The present propaganda campaign of the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation, with its anticipated budget of $1,000,000 a year and with its highly-geared publicity machine already at work, may well represent history superimposed upon history. For featuring large in the foundation's background is the United States Brewers' Association, founded about 70 years ago and now representing about 80 per cent of the producing capacity and invested capital of the American brewery industry. This association has always been loud in its professions of good intent toward the American public and the liquor traffic, yet it was involved in a Government investigation and exposure of the brewery industry during Woodrow Wilson's regime.

At that time this Association, which appears to be such an important nucleus of the present Foundation, was a principal object of the Senate resolution demanding an investigation. The resolution in part read: "In order to control legislation in state and nation they [the brewers] have enacted pledges from candidates to office including Congressmen and United States Senators before election. . . ."

Professed Concern

The U. S. Brewers Association consistently professed great concern over some of the depravity and vice linked with the saloons and beer selling places. But the Senate heard one witness state that he himself had told a meeting of the trustees of the Association the following:

"I also found in my investigations that while we were adopting resolutions against these places (vice dives) for years and had in many instances notified authorities that we wanted certain things done, some of our members would go to these same authorities after the meeting was over and suggest that these resolutions should not be carried into effect."

Ernest Gordon in his book, "When the Brewer Had the Stranglehold," said:

"Cornelius Dougherty published during the five years up to 1919, in the Philadelphia Liquor-Dealers' Journal earnest pleas for the suppression of dives. The Brewers' Association is said to have quietly purchased the paper and ended his agitation."

Thus the public may read the brewers' record before repeal in the public documents of an investigatory committee, as well as in all the abuses that led to prohibition. It may also read the record of the brewers since repeal in the morass of broken promises lit by the murky neon lights of the saloons that were not to come back. It may find under the mantle of respectability, hastily donned by the foundation, the same old faces known so well before repeal. It may from these facts infer how well the present foundation's lofty professions will be kept in the future.

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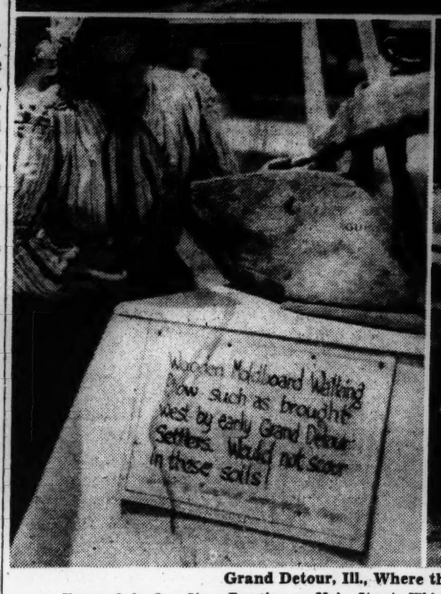
Steel Plow Industry Marks Its Centenary



Grand Detour, Ill., Where the Business Had Its Beginning

Upper—Only One Store Remains on Main Street, Which 80 Years Ago Was a Flourishing Business Thoroughfare
Lower—Member of Centennial Pageant Examines Old Wooden Plow
Mrs. Marcia Parks, 86, Daughter of the First White Woman in Grand Detour, Returns With Her Daughter, Mrs. Ferde Parks Stouffer, for the Celebration

Wooden Plow Returns to Mark Birthplace of Steel Stepchild

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND DETOUR, Ill.—The old wooden moldboard plow returned to furrow uneven rows in a piece of Illinois prairie last week, at the spot where 100 years ago its failure to conquer the soil gave birth to its successor, the steel plow, and the founding of a new industry.

In memory of that event a memorial was dedicated to Major Leonard Andrus, said to be the founder of the first steel plow factory in America. This tribute to a pioneer occupation which became a great industry awoke this sleepy little village which now has fewer than 200 inhabitants. For here, where the steel plow industry began and later departed for a more modern area, is what historians like to call a forgotten village, dwelling in the glory of its past achievements when it was larger than Chicago.

It was on June 25, 1837 that the plow business was started by Major Andrus, the financial director and business head, and John Deere, the blacksmith, who also has been honored this year. While the first steel plow was made near Lockport, Ill., about 1833, it was not until this time that a permanent industry was established.

Story Told in Pageant

The story of these two and the story of Grand Detour was told in pageant form by students of Dixon high school who in costumes of a century ago showed how Major Andrus came from Vermont to the wooded spot, named by early French traders for the big bend in the Rock River. Impressed with its rich soil and setting he returned east for settlers and set up a thriving colony which boasted a saw mill, a dam across the river, a hydraulic company, a stage coach station, a steamboat dock, a flour mill, and a ferry line.

But the community's greatest achievement was the steel plow, an invention of necessity when the farmers complained that the cast iron plow of the east, iron with wooden moldboard, would not scour the rich loam of this valley. Major Andrus in his sawmill had a broken saw blade which he found would scour the soil. So he sent back east for John Deere who fashioned the new plow. On a farm just across the river from the memorial it had its first test.

The beginning of the new industry was the result of its success. The business continued until 1847 when the partners separated, good friends, and John Deere went to Moline and into business for himself. Under the leadership of Major Andrus the Grand Detour plow works continued to grow. In 1855 the railroad was to come through the town but the settlers would not have it and went five miles down the road where with shotguns and pitchforks they drove the workmen away. Some say they were afraid it would take their young folks away, others that the operators of a general store didn't want any competition coming into town.

After the passing of Major Andrus in 1867, the factory was moved to Dixon, situated on the railroad, and in 1919 it was purchased by the J. I. Case Company. Since that time it has been operated as the Grand Detour plow division of that company. After the plow works left, the decline of the town was rapid and all of the business and most of the residents left. Today it is probably as much a pioneer village as it was 70 years ago. There are no sidewalks, no paved streets, no street lights except a few scattered old kerosene ones which were salvaged from the wreckage of the Chicago fire.

Most of the residents are over 60 and presidential elections, strikes, and big league scores are of little interest to them. They like to point out the home of Major Andrus which is still standing and still owned by his descendants, the home of his partner, John Deere, the home of Amos Bosworth, another partner, and the birthplace of a man who operated a factory which made cradles for babies, and farm machinery. They show visitors St. Peter's Episcopal Church, second oldest in northern Illinois, remnants of the old mills and community cheese factory, the old ferry landing, the stage coach station, and the 100-year-old general store.

Today their only occupation is taking care of artists in the summer time, for many Chicago artists make this their haven and one of their number, John Nolf, is the town's unofficial mayor.

Plows Exhibited

In fact, they say nothing had happened here for 50 years, at least until June 25, when the memorial was dedicated, for that was the old settlers' day. They were honored at a pioneer dinner and were guests of honor at the dedication. It was a sight for them also to watch the plow exhibition in a near-by field which hadn't been tilled since the plow factory left. There they watched first an old Egyptian plow drawn by oxen, then the old wooden plow, the first steel plow, and later the most modern machinery.

The memorial is a stone resting place for highway travelers. It was erected by Leonard Andrus III, grandson of the founder, and presentation was made by his son, Leonard Andrus IV. The site, where there is also a copy of the first steel plow, will be landscaped and given perpetual care by the Case company.

The memorial is the work of Avard Fairbanks of the Institute of Fine Arts of the University of Michigan. It adds another beauty spot to the Rock River valley, already marked with such artistic works as Lorado Taft's statue of Black Hawk near Oregon and the statue of Lincoln in Dixon.

Shanghai Ranks Sixth

Shanghai, China, with a population of 3,808,764, has passed Paris, France, to become the sixth largest city of the world.

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Ontario Censors In Drive to Cut Drink From Films

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Faced with a growing number of liquor drinking scenes in the motion pictures which they review, the Board of Censors for Ontario has adopted a sterner and more rigid policy in an effort to keep the Province's cinema fare up to the moral standard which it has set.

"We have an obligation to the young people who go to see these pictures," said O. J. Silverthorne, chairman of the board. "Drinking, as it is so often shown in the movies, is made to appear smart and sophisticated—depicted as a natural and necessary complement to civilized living. We recommend changes with a view to destroying that impression."

The extent to which liquor scenes are appearing in the motion pictures regrettably is increasing, Mr. Silverthorne said in an interview. Of the movies submitted to the board, he said, at least 75 per cent contain sequences in which the characters are taking liquor.

Deletion Difficult

As much as the board would like to do so, it was found impossible to delete these scenes entirely from the majority of movies, he said.

"We try in every instance to maintain the original form of the play as much as possible and wherever it is found necessary to make cuts we do so with regard for the continuity," Mr. Silverthorne said. "The difficulty lies in that drinking scenes so often form the background for action and lines important to the progress and the meaning of the play. Our censorship usually results in the shortening of the drinking scenes."

But anything even approaching maudlin or depraved drinking is never permitted to pass, the chairman stated. Such scenes are deleted entirely.

"The British plays are just as bad," replied Mr. Silverthorne when asked if objectionable drinking scenes were to be found only in the Hollywood output. Not only the British productions but those from Germany, Russia and France often contained sequences which incurred the board's disfavor.

British Films

During 1936 the board passed on 127 British films making cuts in 31 of them—a percentage of 24.4. Changes were made in 17.5 per cent of all other films submitted. Lack of experience on the part of the British producers was blamed for necessary deletions by the board.

The greatest offender among the types of movies was the 'pent house drama,' declared Mr. Silverthorne. Deletions were difficult in a movie of this type, he pointed out.

The board is not empowered to "nick" or censor a picture without first consulting the distributors and receiving their permission. In the majority of cases the film men agree to the changes recommended by the censor board of three members. Where it is felt by the distributor that the cut is unreasonable and unwarranted they may demand a second review before an appeal board. Where the original decision is upheld and where the movie men continue to refuse to accede the film is banned from Ontario theaters.

Saw 2107 Movies

Last year the board saw 2107 movies and approved 1735 without changes. Three were rejected entirely and 369 were altered. Of the three that were banned, one was denied a showing because of drinking scenes, stated Mr. Silverthorne.

In 1935 the board rejected eight films and the year before that 36 were not shown.

The board has set up for its own guidance seven standards by which they measure the pictures that they review. One of these rules dealing with the board's policy toward drinking states, "Loose conduct between men and women will be eliminated and whenever possible barroom scenes and social drinking."

"And that rule is going to be enforced more rigidly than ever," declared Mr. Silverthorne.

"Of course the producers complain," said the chairman. "Keeping them pacified is one of my biggest and hardest jobs. We try to show them that we are anxious to have their pictures shown as intact as possible, but we are insisting at the same time that movies which progress from one drink to another will not be permitted in this province."

Long Island Dog-Track Officials Are Indicted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MINEOLA, L. I., June 30—Indictments of two dog-track officials by the grand jury of Nassau county here yesterday for violation of the gambling laws was followed by arraignment of the two operators, Percy Campbell Reed and Richard F. Roberts, in county court today. Mr. Reed and Mr. Roberts are manager and secretary, respectively, of the Nassau Kennel Club, and the action against them follows orders by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last week to stop gambling at dog tracks throughout the State.

Six directors of the Queens-Nassau Agricultural Society, owner of the fair grounds where the dog track was operated, were originally cited in the case, but action against them was dismissed.

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Treasury Cites New Samples Of Dodges to Cut Down Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30 — By incorporating yachts, mansions, farms, racing stables and even personal talent, wealthy Americans have cut hundreds of thousands of dollars from their tax returns in the last few years, Treasury officials told the Joint Congressional Tax Evasion Committee today.

By forming a corporation, the taxpayer divides himself into a group of people, some of whom are earning money while others are losing it. Chief purpose of the device, it was explained to the committee, is to avoid taxation of income at rates prescribed in the higher individual surtax brackets or to obtain the benefit of deducting expenditures not deductible by individuals.

Examples of tax-saving by various nationally-known individuals were cited by Arthur H. Kent, assistant general counsel of the Treasury Department, who declared, "it is difficult to believe that Congress ever contemplated or expected that the device of incorporation would be abused by individuals in order to obtain tax-saving deductions for expenditures which would be disallowable, if claimed by them as individuals."

Section 24 of the Revenue Act says specifically that "no deduction shall in any case be allowed in respect of personal, living or family expenses."

Some Cases Cited

Illustrative cases cited by Mr. Kent included:

The Rene Corporation, holding title to the yacht Rene, built for Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation. Through the corporation Mr. Sloan saved $128,528.31 in taxes between 1931 and 1936, according to Treasury estimates.

Savarona Ship Corporation, controlled by Mrs. Emily R. Cadwalader of Philadelphia, owner of what is reputed to be the largest yacht in the world. By incorporating, Mrs. Cadwalader was said to have saved $220,183.65 in taxes since 1931. Mr. Kent noted that her yacht had never been brought to American waters and hence was subjected to the import duty on foreign-built yachts.

Nemours, Inc., organized as a personal holding corporation by Alfred I. du Pont, former controlling officer of E. I. du Pont De Nemours, Inc., which has operated Mr. du Pont's palatial residence at Wilmington, Del., with a tax saving estimated at $200,437.82.

A corporation set by Myron C. Taylor, chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation and his wife to hold the family residences and other properties. Savings from this action were estimated between $4400 and $16,800 depending upon whether the saving is compueted on Mr. or Mrs. Taylor's return.

Langollen Stables, incorporated by John Hay Whitney in 1932. Losses of $1,325,940.57 were listed for the five years the corporation has been in existence. The Treasury estimated Mr. Whitney would have had to pay an additional $396,125.47 in income taxes, had he operated the stables as an individual.

Ed Wynn on List

The Renappi Corporation, formed by Mrs. Wilhelmina du Pont Ross as a personal holding company to handle her farms and other properties and a salary paid by Mrs. Ross to her husband.

"The tax upon this salary paid to Mr. Ross is very small compared to the tax which would have been payable if such income had been taxes to Mrs. Ross since she had a very large income," Mr. Kent told the committee. He estimated that she had saved $172,469.37 in five years.

The Mars Corporation, of Chicago, formed by the manufacturers of "Milky Way" candy, through which deductions have been claimed for farm and racing losses resulting in tax savings for 1934 of $38,000 and for 1935 of $28,000.

Three outstanding instances where personal talent has been incorporated were cited to the committee:

Ed Wynn, actor and radio entertainer who was said to have saved $196,728.97 in taxes between 1932 and 1936 through four corporations in which he or his nominees own all the stock. The corporations received the earnings from Mr. Wynn's contracts and paid him a portion thereof as salary. Mr. Kent said that since the contracts were obviously for the personal services of Mr. Wynn, the Treasury had taken the position that the earnings derived therefrom are taxable to him personally.

Fritz Kreisler Incorporates

Percy Crosby, originator of Skippy, who formed a corporation in May, 1932 with stock owned by himself, his wife and Bernard Knollenberg as trustee for his two children. According to Treasury records, Mr. Crosby drew from the corporation an annual salary of $52,000—said to be far less than the corporation received from Skippy cartoons, resulting in a tax saving to the cartoonist of $72,941.25 in the last four years.

Fritz Kreisler, violin virtuoso, who, since 1924 has been employed by the Colonial Corporation and the Composers' Corporation, receiving a compensation considerably smaller than the amounts received by the corporations. It was estimated that in three years Mr. Kreisler saved $33,264.20 in taxes.

Mr. Kent also put into the record a series of cases where artificial devices had been used for the creation of interest deductions. Cases of this type were said to illustrate the difficulties in determining the genuineness of alleged loans between members of families which are used as the basis for claiming deductions.

Names mentioned in this type of case included Ronald Tree of Chicago, grandson of Lambert Tree and grandson-in-law of Marshall Field; Mrs. Nathan L. Miller, wife of a former Governor of New York; C. L. Lindback, president of Abbott Dairies, Inc., Philadelphia; Marion Otis Chandler of Los Angeles, and Manuel Rionda of New York.

Mr. Kent dwelt at length on the difficulty of determining whether a rich man's hobby is actually a business. Under the Revenue Act, ordinary and necessary business expenses are allowed as deductions from gross incomes; personal expenses are not.

"The problem of drawing the proper line of demarcation between the two categories is a difficult one and is hopeless if form is allowed to obscure substances," Mr. Kent declared. "A wider application of hard-headed realism and common sense would go far toward solving this problem," he told the committee.

President Goes To Delaware To See Son Married

WILMINGTON, Del., June 30 (AP) —The story-book romance of Ethel du Pont and Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. moved toward the flower-banked chancel of a simple country church late this afternoon.

The wedding ceremony will unite two of the country's most prominent families which have been poles apart politically.

The President, with Mrs. Roosevelt, arrived from Washington about noon. Arrangements had been made for his train to stand at a country station, Montchanin, while he went first on a round of social functions and then to rustic Christ Church in Christiana Hundred to see his son wed.

The church stands on du Pont property in a countryside covered with estates of members of that family. That area, just north of Wilmington, is the scene of all today's events.

State police guarded highways and lanes and a detachment of Regular Army soldiers moved in from Fort du Pont to keep watchful eyes on the scene while the President was about.

The brief single-ring Episcopal wedding ceremony will be used before 342 invited guests. It is to be performed by the rector, the Rev. Frederick Ashton, who christened Ethel, and by the Rev. Endicott Peabody of Groton School, Mass., who has married two other Roosevelt sons, Elliott and James.

Ethel du Pont is a graduate of a private school. Her parents take her to the Carolinas for the winter, and to the Maine coast for the summer. She prefers horseback riding and game fishing to night clubs. Her wardrobe is simple, mostly tailored sports clothes.

Plans "No Politics"

Franklin Delano Roosevelt Jr. is the son of a man whose crusading policies have won the opposition of the du Ponts. He made good scholastic records at Groton and Harvard, and at the same time held class offices, rowed on Harvard crews and belonged to the college's best clubs. He has his father's keenness for persistent but affable argument over economic questions. He'll spend the next three years studying law at the University of Virginia, but he's announced: "No politics for me."

The du Pont-Roosevelt romance blossomed despite the wide political differences of the two families. The du Ponts were contributors to the Liberty League, an organization which found little, if anything, praiseworthy in anything done by President Roosevelt's New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt, in turn, said backers of the Liberty League and similar anti-Roosevelt organizations were "economic royalists."

While the guests gathered today, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred V. du Pont entrained for New York to go abroad. They expressed regret at leaving before the wedding.

Pierre S. duPont, titular head of the clan and a supporter of the Liberty League, which opposed Mr. Roosevelt's re-election, also was abroad.

His two brothers were expected to be present, however. They are Lammot, president of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, and Irenee.

Reception for 1300

A reception for 1300 guests is planned by the bride's parents, and then the dash for a mysterious honeymoon destination, said variously to be in Europe, at a friend's summer home, or possibly aboard a yacht.

Careful precautions were taken to see that everything ran on schedule, that there were no gate-crashers, and that guests were adequately entertained.

Arriving guests, met by cars arranged for by the bride's father, carried engraved "admit" cards. These were blue for the wedding and white for the reception. They were honored by officers stationed at the closed country lanes leading to church and home.

Among the gifts were a huge silver platter, inscribed on the bottom, "To Ethel duPont from the Cabinet." President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent the flat silver—all possible pieces—as they have done for each of their children.

'The Bride and Groom'

International

Ethel du Pont — **Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr.**
At the Owl's Nest Home of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene du Pont in Greenville, Del., Before Their Wedding

President Orders Dunce Cap For Third Term Questioner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt's normally good relations with the press were touched by three skirmishes today.

At his press conference yesterday, the President good naturedly pointed out that the figures of the Director of the Budget for the end of the fiscal year were more encouraging than advance estimates of two press associations.

In the same vein, Mr. Roosevelt laughingly told a persistent correspondent who asked him point blank if he intended to run for a third term to put on his dunce cap and go stand in the corner with his back to the rest of the crowd.

Finally, in a somewhat more serious disciplinary action, White House attendants announced that Acme and A. P. picture services would be barred from Hyde Park, N. Y., during the President's week-end visit at the home of his mother, though other photographers would be admitted. This action was taken by Stephen Early, the President's secretary, who charged cameramen had violated a White House request that no pictures be taken at the Jefferson Island, Md., picnic. The offending picture services, Mr. Early charged, had "loaned a camera" to Congressmen which the latter turned over to them on return from the island. Officials of Acme and Associated Press sent a protest telegram to Mr. Early, charging the action was "amazing," and amounting to censorship.

The comment on the President's third term was part of Mr. Roosevelt's customary raillery, suffused however this time with an undercurrent of seriousness. President Roosevelt has twice (once in an interview and later in a speech at the Democratic Jackson Day dinner in February) declared he desired to turn the United States over to his successor in 1941 with its path smooth, and not as Buchanan turned it over to Lincoln. The comment was taken as meaning he would not seek a third term.

Since then Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania and Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, have mentioned the possibility of a third term. Mr. Roosevelt declined to comment on the Earle statement in his conference yesterday, and a minute later was asked the direct question. A third questioner asked if the remarks of last February still covered the situation.

He was referred to the the dunce cap and the corner also.

South Carolina Women Discuss Youth and Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Taking as their theme "Youth and the Home," representatives of South Carolina federated clubs and other women's organizations concluded a two-day conference here on education, social and economic problems, in which a number of federal and state officials participated.

An executive board meeting preceded adjournment of the sessions, and members said plans were outlined to carry on a definite women's program in the State throughout the coming year.

Dealers Accused Of Counterfeiting Midget Radio Sets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—A new type of commercial fraud was revealed here today following the arrest of 21 retail radio dealers and their employees as manipulators of a "counterfeit midget radio racket." Defendants were paroled in custody of counsel by Justice Frederick L. Hackenburg, in Special Sessions upon pleas of not guilty, and trial was set for Aug. 2.

Arraignment of the prisoners followed a raid on nine Manhattan radio stores by detectives and attachés of the District Attorney's office yesterday on information the public was being defrauded of $50,000,000 a year on purchases in the radio field. Warrants charged that cheaply constructed radio sets were represented and sold as nationally advertised products, depriving manufacturers of about 20 per cent of their annual business.

Nearly 100 counterfeit sets were confiscated in the raids. All were of the so-called portable variety and, while clearly of cheap construction, bore labels and tags of big companies.

Arrests were described by Assistant District Attorney Eugene B. McAuliffe as "the first step in a concerted drive in the state courts, supplementing efforts of the Federal Trade Commission to protect purchasers of radio sets from being swindled by those engaged in this racket." Mr. McAuliffe said the radio "racketeers" were marketing annually about 3,500,000 table radio sets selling for less than $30 each.

New Studies for Blind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—With the aim of widening their outlook and helping them to become independent citizens, the senior students—both boys and girls—at the Royal Institution for the Blind here have been taken to some recent meetings of the Birmingham City Council and have also visited one or two of the largest factories in the district and had some of the manufacturing processes explained to them.

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President Scolds Congress For Exceptions to Merit Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—President Roosevelt called Congress down yesterday for not placing attorneys and experts of the Social Security Board with salaries of $5000 or more under civil service.

In signing the independent offices appropriation bill, the President discovered Congress had specified that he should appoint this group. So he sent a special message to the two houses saying:

"In signing the independent offices appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1938, I note that the appropriation for the Social Security Board contains a provision requiring the Presidential appointment and Senate confirmation of experts and attorneys receiving compensation of $5000 or more per annum.

"I regret the inclusion of this provision in the bill. Aside from the hampering effect of the prohibition against receipt of compensation by such employees until confirmed by the Senate, particularly during periods when Congress is not in session, the method adopted for the selection of these employees seems to me unfortunate.

"In lieu of the present procedure for the appointment of these employees without regard to civil service laws, I think it would have been preferable to bring the positions within the civil service system. Under the reorganization of the work of the Civil Service Commission as contemplated by the pending bill, 2.2700, it is expected that there would be developed improved methods for the examination and selection of such employees.

"I am writing to express the hope that the Congress may see fit to enact legislation at an early date to place these positions under the merit system. I strongly recommend, as urged in my communication to the Congress of June 2, 1937, that all but policy-forming positions in the executive branch of the Government be included within the merit system."

The message was referred to the committee on executive agencies of the government, of which Senator Byrd of Virginia is the chairman.

Comfort and Style Innovations Made In New Train Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALTOONA, Penna., June 30—Anticipating that this summer will be one of the busiest travel seasons in years, the Pennsylvania Railroad is bringing out of its shops here 100 modernized passenger cars, embodying many new features of comfort and beauty.

The additions to the Pennsylvania's modern passenger equipment will consist of 60 coaches, eight combined passenger-baggage cars, 30 dining cars and two cafe-coaches. It is expected that all of the cars will be ready and in service by the end of this month.

Forty of the coaches have been specially designed for long distance overnight travel. They will have individual rotating and reclining seats, with sponge rubber cushions, for maximum comfort. Each car is equipped with three washrooms. The seating capacity is 68 passengers.

Twenty coaches of a different type have been specially designed for daylight runs of moderate length. The seats, also equipped with sponge rubber cushions, have reversible backs and are partly divided for increased comfort. These cars will seat 84 passengers.

The 30 dining cars have been designed with a new interior arrangement to seat 38 passengers each. The eight combination passenger-baggage cars and the two cafe-coaches will have the passenger sections arranged and finished similarly to the 20 coaches assigned to the New York and Philadelphia hourly service.

Court Dismisses Strewl Kidnaping Indictment

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 30 (AP) —The kidnap indictment against Manning Strewl, one of eight men on trial here for the 1933 O'Connell abduction, was dismissed yesterday by Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant.

Argentine Cadets To Observe Fourth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—Officers and cadets of the Argentine training ship Presidente Sarmiento, which docked at Philadelphia recently to remain until July 9, are scheduled to join in the July 4 and other features of the celebration of sesquicentennial of the Constitution. They also will make trips to New York City and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The Presidente Sarmiento sailed from Buenos Aires, Arg., on May 1, for a world cruise which completes the cadets' five years of training. The commander is Jallego Loque.

The ship is open to the public each day from 2:30 to 4 p. m. It is moored at the foot of Race Street.

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IF you have to replace your old worn-out tires this week, here's some mighty important news—

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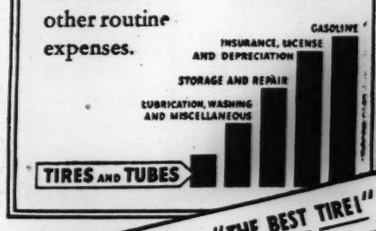
Charted here are *average* maintenance costs obtained from fleet owners operating hundreds of cars on Goodyear tires. Note that Goodyears cost only about *one-fifth* as much as gas—from *one-quarter* to *one-half* as much as other routine expenses.



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Newspaper Publishers Fight Guild Move for Closed Shop

(Continued from Page 1)

ager of the A. N. P. A., was named secretary.

Other members of the committee, composed of presidents of the 11 associations, were: A. H. Kirchofer, American Society of Newspaper Editors; S. R. Winch, Pacific Northwest Publishers' Association; Edmund F. Jewell, New England Daily Newspaper Association; E. D. Corson, New York State Publishers' Association; R. R. O'Brien, Inland Daily Press Association; George F. Morell, California Newspaper Publishers' Association; Floyd Chalfant, Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association; Louis N. Goldberg, Texas Newspaper Publishers' Association; Ted Dealey, Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association, and W. F. Wiley, Ohio Newspaper Association.

Profession or Trade

Mr. Stahlman, who presided over the convention, said in his keynote address that "a closed editorial shop means a closed editorial mind." He asked: "Shall journalism remain a profession or become a trade?"

He declared the convention was not called "to antagonize organized labor" nor "to consider interference with . . . the letter or spirit of the Wagner Labor Relations Act."

"The press," he said, "cannot live as a vital force in American institutions unless it is free, and it cannot be free if it betrays its duty to the people by surrendering its independence to any agency, within or without its own structure, however subtle its approach or specious its pleas . . . ."

The resolution said the responsibility for factual presentation of news "cannot be discharged if some outside authority . . . determines whom they (publishers) shall or shall not employ. That is precisely what the American Newspaper Guild seeks by its demand."

Text of Resolution

The text of a resolution follows:

The newspaper editors and publishers from all sections of the United States individually and through their co-operative associations listed below are gathered here to take action upon the American Newspaper Guild's recent declaration for the closed shop in editorial and news departments. We recognize the fact that when a problem of major importance to the public is presented to us, the public is entitled to a statement.

This meeting is by no means one of opposition to collective bargaining, better hours, pay or working conditions for newspaper men and women.

We are here to discuss the closed shop as a matter of journalistic and public principle, not as an economic issue.

Established for the benefit of all the people are four fundamental rights in the Constitution—freedom of religion — freedom of speech—freedom of the press and freedom of assembly. Experience has proved and even now is demonstrating in Russia, Italy and Germany that the interference with one of these fundamental rights means the curtailing of the others—the collapse of liberty itself.

Freedom of the press is not an exemption accorded by the Constitution for the benefit of publishers; it is but one of these four guarantees. It is a publisher's responsibility, a citizen's right—one which entitles him to an accurate statement of what is taking place in order that he may have the facts wherewith to judge matters of public policy and take whatever action may be necessary to protect himself and that which he holds dear.

There has never been a time in our history when uncolored presentation of news was as vitally important as today. The extension of the great press associations serving news to newspapers of varying social, economic, political and religious beliefs has emphasized this development of impartial news treatment. Thousands of men and women are devoting their lives to the gathering and presentation of the news without bias.

Only on such a foundation of factual reporting can sound public opinion and wise public policies be based.

This vital service of the press to the public can be performed properly only when those who are responsible for the publication are free to choose the persons whom they deem best qualified to report and edit the news. This responsibility cannot be discharged if some outside authority, beyond their control, determines whom they shall or shall not employ. That is precisely what the American Newspaper Guild seeks by its demand. And that demand is the more serious because the Guild is now committed to a number of definite political objectives.

Debatable Subjects

The recent American Newspaper Guild convention in St. Louis by resolution took positions on such debatable subjects as the war in Spain, the court bill, and the support of a particular political party. In the same convention the Guild as an organization enlisted as a partisan in the tremendous public dispute now involving the entire labor movement in this country.

Following the expression on the public policies enumerated, the Guild laid down mandatory rules calling for a closed or Guild shop. The closed shop is present in mechanical departments of many newspapers—absent in some. We unite now, however, in unswerving objection to the closed shop for news and editorial department workers—not because we regard it as a labor issue involving questions of wages, hours and working conditions, but because we are unwilling to turn over the news columns to any group already committed as an organization on highly controversial public questions.

We make no charge that bias is found per se in the work of a Guild member. To do so would imply bias per se in a non-Guild worker. Neither is true. Bias arises, however, among any group respecting any policy common to the group. No newspaper can command confidence in the fairness of its news presentation if it selects all its employees from only one political party, one religious denomination, or any one group devoted to a single cause.

We do not deny that causes require champions, and that progress springs from the genius of advocates. Equally important to society, however, are those who report the controversial scene. It is the newspaper man's job to do that, not as a partisan but as an objective observer.

Therefore be it resolved that as editors and publishers here assembled from all parts of the United States we declare our unalterable opposition to the closed Guild shop or any other form of closed shop for those who prepare and edit copy or pictures for newspapers, and we hereby express our determination not to enter into any agreement upon such basis.

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New York Board Granted Time To Hold Transit Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—The New York City Industrial Relations Board, due to be superseded tomorrow by the new State Labor Board, today had its official tenure extended for the handling of the referendum now pending for 12,500 employees of the Brooklyn-Manhattan transit system. July 10 is the tentative date set for this election, which the company agreed to consider after the Transport Workers' Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, threatened a strike call.

Meanwhile, union developments in the maritime field focused on a Washington, D. C., conference on July 7, to which John L. Lewis has summoned 17 labor leaders of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The meeting will formulate policies for co-operation of all interested groups with the C. I. O., and was seen as aimed at the formation of a National Maritime Federation.

Works Progress employee demonstrations, as today's dismissal of 11,800 of these workers under retrenchment orders from Washington became a fact, brought the stationing of 500 extra policemen at project headquarters here. White collar relief workers bore the brunt of the initial cut, and resistance to the action at the federal education projects in West Twenty-third street last night ended with arrest of 133 men and women.

Project heads, confronted with the warning from Washington that the WPA was determined to carry out its full dismissal program in this city and would not temporize with "extreme" expressions of protest by relief employees, pleaded against continued demonstrations.

Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, national director of the federal theater project, where 1907 employees were cut from the rolls in this initial slash, stressed this aspect of the situation in an impromptu speech to her staff.

Harold Stein, administrative officer of the music, art, writer's and historical records survey projects, who was held captive by 600 sit-down strikers for 15 hours last week in protest against the ordered 25 per cent cut in personnel, said the plea for an appeals board to consider the need of individual cases among dismissed employees had been turned down in Washington.

Solomon R. Guggenheim To Head Art Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Solomon R. Guggenheim will head the art foundation bearing his name to promote popular appreciation of abstract or "non-objective" art, following election of officers by his six fellow trustees of the project here yesterday. Albert E. Thiele will be treasurer; William H. Higgins, secretary, and the Baroness Hilla Rebay von Ehrenwiessen, art adviser to Mr. Guggenheim, curator.

Mr. Guggenheim's own collection of modern art abstractions will be the nucleus of the foundation, but exhibition of the paintings will await his return from Europe in September.

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N. E. A. Against Relief Tie-Up

(Continued from Page 1)

tional agencies, the development of systems of training for service in public office, student membership in the association, and the appointment of a committee to appraise the work of the next and succeeding conventions.

The resolutions also call for a division of youth education and guidance in the United States office of education; local, state and federal government support of adult education for effective citizenship; expansion of the services of the association in the field of rural education, and appointment of a committee to study the problem of supply and demand for teachers.

A resolution approving continuance of the present tenure committee and its program and policies is regarded as a victory for Donald Dushane, superintendent of schools of Columbus, Ohio, and chairman of the committee, and his associates. Announcement that the association will establish an expert tenure official at its own headquarters next year had been regarded in some quarters as a possible sidetracking of the committee which has been especially vigorous in its defense of teachers.

Unified Organization

The dominant topic of discussion in the convention is not mentioned in the resolutions, the development of a strong unified professional organization with democratic recognition of all classes of members and an integrity which will swerve neither to the right nor the left in its appraisal of political and economic problems.

Contrary to the Department of Superintendence convention last February, where the left wing in education dominated the program, this meeting has heard little about labor although the area in which it meets resounds with the struggle between employers and employees. It has listened to considerable exposition of the point of view of big business and William J. Cameron of the Ford Motor Company has appeared not less than four times, being surpassed in the number of his speeches only by Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools in Atlanta, and a former president of the organization.

Although absent from the meeting John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education, sent a speech presenting the crux of the matter, which was read by William Dow Boutwell of his staff.

Resist Pressures

"Education services cannot be maintained or improved," said the message, "unless teachers are in a position to resist the subtle and overt pressures which would turn the schools into a sounding board for vested interests. Too few of us perceive or understand that the front line of defense against attacks upon educational ideals, whether from the right or the left, must be a closely knit and inclusive professional organization constantly ready to restate educational values, alert to the responsibility of clarifying educational issues, sensitive to the modifications in classroom procedure and administrative organization which a constantly changing democratic society requires.

There are 542 state and national educational associations, 421 of them national or regional and 121 state wide, Mr. Studebaker pointed out. In his opinion no new ones are needed, but there should be better integration and closer unity among those which do exist.

He recommended a representative basis, with the individual affiliated in the national through local and state associations, and without domination by any particular group or level of the profession. The national, he added, should be part of an international society, and for this he commended the World Federation of Education Associations, "which is so worth while that it warrants a substantial subsidy from our national associations."

Mr. Studebaker condemned the educational snobbery which leads educators to split up into specialized groups and he named inertia toward improved organization as "the worst influence which the individualistic, laissez-faire tradition had had upon American education," adding "pursuing our separate ways, bickering over petty details of school organization or classroom procedures, sometimes divided into opposing camps and rival associations, plugging our pet theories and schemes with self-satisfied contempt for the views of those on the other side of the fence, the educational profession at times represents to the layman a confusing and disheartening spectacle. Thus bewildered at not knowing what the profession stands for or wants, the layman is likely to be of little help in time of need."

With the time of crucial need at hand, Mr. Studebaker continued, "before our very eyes is demonstrated daily the tragic effectiveness with which educational agencies can be prostituted to serve the selfish purpose of an autocratic minority, scientific principles rewritten to suit the whim of a superegotist, independence and originality smothered, everything in human character that spells free criticism and progress ground out.

"Educationally the most significant and at the same time the most perilous fact in our political-economic situation is that too many people are losing faith in education as democracy's greatest defense against the breakdown of our system of self-government. In the face of widespread desertion of educational ideals from without and discontent over the insufficiencies of our own educational system from within, I say to that the time has come to shelve our internal differences, our conflicting interests, and by consolidating our forces proceed to the great task before us."

Even while Mr. Studebaker's speech was being read to a sectional meeting, the representative assembly was engaging in a vigorous debate over steps for further democratization of the organization.

Past presidents of the association automatically become "life directors," and as such, members of the board of directors. When Orville C. Pratt of Spokane, Wash., lays down the gavel on Thursday night there will be 22 "life directors."

The committee on reorganization, which recommended other changes, left the past presidents on the board of directors, but the convention indulged in considerable discussion of the fact that the attendance of any appreciable number of this group could have a decided effect on a board whose other members are a few elected officials and one director from each state. Since the expenses of directors are paid to conventions, it was pointed out, this item could account for as much as an estimated $14,300 of the annual budget.

Not Many Attend

Advocates of continuing the past presidents as directors argued that not many of them do attend and Miss Florence Hale of New York City, a former president, stated that if the association withdraws the right already conferred "its word will not be worth the paper on which it is written." Later Miss Hale threatened to bring suit if displaced from a directorship.

Life directorships for past presidents, declared Mrs. Johanna C. Lindlof, member of the New York City Board of Education, "is no more democratic than if the past presidents of the United States should be assigned seats on the United States Supreme Court."

A compromise measure, proposed by Joseph H. Saunders of Newport News, Va., chairman of the board of trustees, to limit the life directors to the list closing with Mr. Pratt was voted on so loudly by both sides that a standing vote was called for. Whereupon Mrs. Blanche C. Preble of Chicago voted for a secret ballot, which will be taken today.

The reorganization committee had recommended an increase in the membership of the executive committee from five to seven but the convention voted to raise the number to nine, of whom four are to be chosen by the representative assembly and two by the board of directors to serve with the president, the treasurer and the chairman of the board of trustees.

Character Building

At today's sessions Charles B. Glenn, superintendent of schools, Birmingham, Ala., described the plan of character development in his schools, and Herbert R. Stolz, assistant superintendent of schools, Oakland, Calif., stated that cultural institutions fail to meet the emotional needs of youth. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools, Chicago, told how the Lane Technical High School in his city gives mass instruction in automobile driving; and Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, described what the Automotive Safety Foundation is doing to spread education on highway safety.

Last evening Brooks Fletcher (D), United States Representative from Ohio, advocated the passage of the Harrison-Black-Fletcher bill for federal aid which will, he said, "transfer some of the tax money from those sections where the money has been concentrated in greatest abundance to help give educational opportunity in those sections where children are most numerous." Mrs. Mary R. Beard, author, New Milford, Conn., made a plea for the "humanistic, democratic, peaceful way of life, the renaissance and revision of enlightenment, reason and knowledge directed to creative enterprise in civilization-making." This, she said, calls for "the full exercise of intelligence, non-violent and rational, as the means for triumphing over trouble."

Roosevelt Widens Strike Viewpoint In Dual Criticism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—Reflecting growing national resentment against excesses in the steel strike committed by both sides, President Roosevelt here late yesterday intervened verbally for the second time with Shakespeare's verbal castigation:

"A plague on both your houses."

Previously he had expressed belief that companies willing to enter into national agreement with labor should also be willing to sign such agreements. Since this first remark had implied sympathy with the labor objectives in the steel strike his latest remark was interpreted promptly as adjusting the balance to some degree.

But that there is no basic conflict between the two positions is the conviction among informed observers here. Taken together they mean the President, and his Administration, believe in collective bargaining and full freedom for labor to organize in unions but cannot condone illegal methods either on the part of labor to achieve this end, or on the part of the employer to prevent it.

Quotation Explained

White House aides, asked for further light on the President's remark following the press conference at which he made it, explained as follows:

"The use of 'both your houses' means houses of extremists, on both sides—those who want violence on the one hand and those who will not negotiate on the other."

The original remark was brought forth by a question as to what conclusion had been reached earlier in the day when Charles P. Taft II, chairman of the special steel mediation board made his report to the President on his unsuccessful efforts in Cleveland, Ohio, to mediate the strike.

"Charlie Taft and I agree," the President said, "that in the nation as a whole in regard to recent strike episodes, the majority of the people are saying just one thing: 'A plague on both your houses.'"

Plans in Doubt

While the remark reflects growing public resentment over the strike situation, there is as yet no indication that Mr. Roosevelt has immediate plans for further steps. Mr. Taft plans to sail for Europe today—apparently indicating abandonment of any more mediation efforts by his board.

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Convention Hears Compromise Plea

Johnson of Connecticut Leads in Attempt for Conciliation

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

**Philadelphia
June 29, 1787**

Members from Connecticut today exerted their utmost persuasions to induce the Federal Convention to adopt a compromise on the vexed question of representation in the proposed new legislature.

Whether their pleas have had weight remains to be seen when a vote is taken on the issue of suffrage in the second branch.

For the large states and the nationalists clinched their advantage today as to the first branch by carrying a vote, six to four, in favor of proportionate rather than equal suffrage in that assembly.

The effort at conciliation was launched by Dr. William Samuel Johnson, who though he has spoken but little until now, is looked upon in some respects as the dean of the Connecticut delegation. A handsome gentleman of 60, he has a reputation for learning in law and the classics and for eloquence as a speaker. Beyond this, however, he is known for a sweetness of temper and manner and an affectionateness of address to his acquaintances that has bound many friends to him. From his service in Congress he is said to be more liked by southern delegates than any other New Englander.

Dual Representation

"The controversy," he said, "must be endless whilst gentlemen differ in the grounds of the arguments, one side considering the states as districts of people composing one political society, the other considering them as so many political societies."

The fact is, he pursued, the states do exist as political societies and a government is to be formed both for them and for the people who compose them. He believed, as Colonel Mason had suggested, that states should have some means of self-defense. He proposed that in one branch the people ought to be represented, in the other the states.

This possible composition of the matter, it is recalled, was suggested more than two weeks ago by Roger Sherman of the Connecticut deputation. He is said to have hinted of it as much as 11 years ago in a communication to John Adams.

The argument was taken up by Nathaniel Gorham of Massachusetts, who also is a conciliatory sort of man, hearty, agreeable and kindly, with an easy, simple manner of speech. He appealed to the small states to consider their own interest in avoiding a break-up of the Union and denied they would be under any danger from large states. Such fears, he reminded them, had proved groundless when Connecticut and New Haven were joined and when East and West Jersey made one society. Moreover, large states were likely to split up, as the province of Maine is about to leave Massachusetts.

Asks National Government

George Read of Delaware placed himself in the exceptional position, which he has indicated before, of being an extreme nationalist from one of the smallest states. The proposed scheme, he complained, is too much of a mixture. State lines should be done away with, and a national government established on the plan advanced by Mr. Hamilton. Then, incidentally, the public lands in the West would belong to all—an observation which explained part of his interest. This was the first outspoken support for the Hamilton plan.

Perhaps this encouraged Colonel Hamilton to speak. At any rate he leaped into the discussions with the challenge, "As states are a collection of individual men, which ought we to respect most, the rights of the people composing them or of the artificial beings resulting from the composition? Nothing would be more preposterous than to sacrifice the former to the latter."

On the dangerous consequences of a dissolution of the Union and formation of partial confederacies, he predicted bluntly, "Alliances will immediately be formed with different rival and hostile nations of Europe, who will foment disturbances among ourselves and make us parties to their own quarrels."

Mr. Madison already had admonished that if each state depended on itself for security, when danger threatened from abroad or a neighboring state the governments of all would be tranformed into autocratic and aggressive systems fatal to internal liberty and productive of such conditions as "have rendered the old world the theater of incessant wars."

For all the pacific sentiments with which the session began, disoussion had now reached the point where Elbridge Gerry asserted that, "The states and the advocates for them are intoxicated with the idea of their sovereignty. We never were independent states and never could be." The equal vote of states in the Confederation was acceded to only "under pressure of public danger and the obstinacy of the lesser states," he said.

Luther Martin replied by reading passages in the Articles of Confederation which described the states as sovereign and independent, and said that if their meaning now seems strange and obscure it once was familiar and understood.

The vote showed resistance to the proposed system as lying in a block of four states, adjacent to each other and athwart the upper middle of the Confederation. New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut voted for equal representation by states in the lower branch. Maryland was divided between the opinions of Mr. Martin and Mr. Jenifer. The remaining six states—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia— carried the motion for proportionate representation.

Ellsworth Voices Plea

When the question followed on suffrage in the second branch, Judge Ellsworth of Connecticut renewed the appeal of Dr. Johnson for a compromise.

"We are partly national, partly federal," he said. "The proportional representation in the first branch is conformable to the national principle and will secure the large states against the small. An equality of voices is comfortable to the federal principle and is necessary to secure the small states against the large."

This discussion will be continued tomorrow.

Two short comments today by members from Georgia gave some explanation of the attitude of that state, which—small in population but large in area—has stood steadily with the nationalist states.

Maj. William Pierce deplored the extent to which members of Congress make themselves advocates for local advantages. "State distinctions must be sacrificed so far as the general good requires, but without destroying the states. Although I am here as a representative from a small state, I consider myself as a citizen of the United States, whose general interest I will always support," he said.

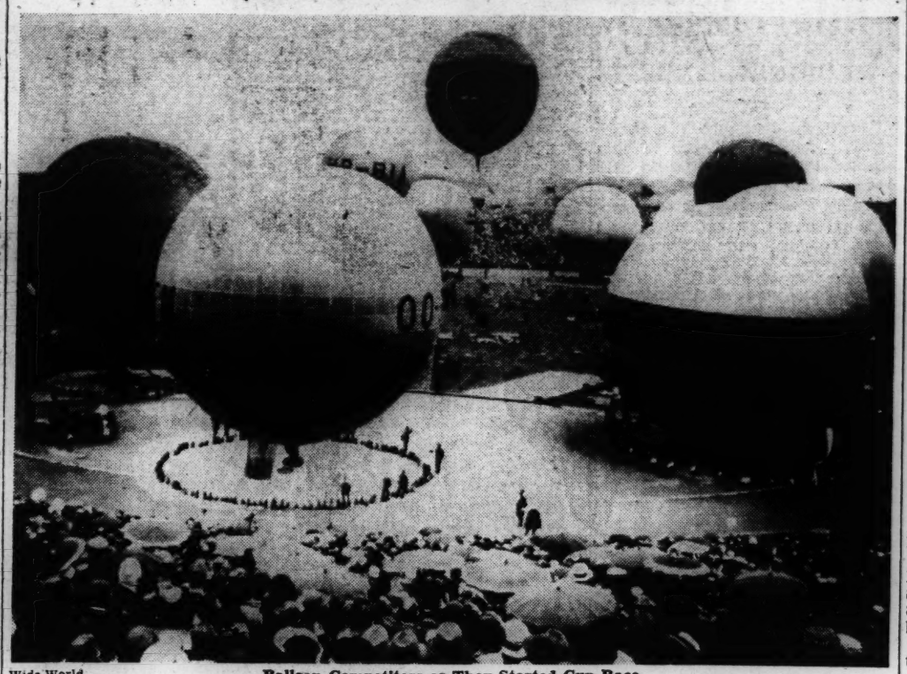
1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Large states clinch proportionate representation in lower branch of National Legislature.

Tomorrow: Bedford makes open threat small states will seek alliance with foreign power unless large states yield somewhat.

Vote Wins Proportionate Representation in Lower House

All Set for the Take-Off



Wide World

Balloon Competitors as They Started Cup Race
Crowd Shows Keen Interest in Event

This spectacular scene was photographed at Brussels, Belgium, just before 12 balloons, representing five nations, soared into the evening sky on June 20, in rivalry for honors in the twenty-fifth Gordon Bennett contests.

A throng of nearly 100,000 persons was on hand to cheer the balloonists on their way. A light wind was falling when the race, second in the series for the fifth Gordon Bennett cup, started.

The race had international complications because two German balloons were forced down by Czechoslovakian authorities, who asserted that the Germans had not obtained permission to fly over Czechoslovakia. A Polish and a Belgian flier covered the longest distance, landing in Latvia within a few miles of each other.

Badge for Acting as 'Mayor' Worn Home By California Ranchman's Grandson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 30 —When the nine-year-old Frank A. Vollmer goes back to Big Bar Ranch, Calif., to rejoin his family, horse and cowhands, he can show them a big gold badge that reads "Mayor of Atlantic City."

He won the title and sat in Mayor Charles D. White's chair here one whole afternoon this week, by reason of being the youngster who came farthest to be guest of Atlantic City in its fourth annual Children's Week. Other boys and girls who came the next longest distances served with him as city commissioners and chief of police.

Frank's seven-year-old sister, Jeannette, was just as proud. So was their grandfather, Frank H. Vollmer, World War veteran, though he confided that herding the two youngsters was a real job, particularly in large eastern cities.

"Out at Big Bar," he explained, "all there is is us. Big Bar is our home ranch, up on top of the Trinity Mountains—2800 acres. Besides that we have 100,000 acres of open range leased from the United States Forest Service. Altogether we run between 8000 and 9000 head of cattle, and both the children do lots of riding."

Their parents are off on a vacation trip to Newfoundland, so the proud grandfather sent them a telegram—beef prices are good these days. But his happiest story was about what both the children said when they caught their first sight of the Atlantic Ocean here.

"Oh," they chorused, "what a swimming pool that is."

Betty Lou Baskowitz, 10, of St. Louis, Mo., served in Frank's administration as director of revenue and finance; John Lake, 11, St. Louis, as director of public safety; Bud Nowlan, 8, Janesville, Wis., as director of parks and public property; Margaret McInerney, 11, of Chicago, as director of public works, and Joanne G. Laird, of Detroit, as chief of police. All got gold badges.

Children's Week ends tomorrow, with 1000 youngsters here as free guests of the participating hotels, restaurants, theaters and piers, the only condition being that one parent or guardian come along as a paying guest at one of those hotels.

This year's special program included ocean bathing under special guard, unlimited sailboat rides, fishing, beach games, movies, circus, tennis, a deep-sea net haul, a ride on fire engines, live-saving drills by firemen and Coast Guards, a studio party and a radio audition, a swimming show by local champions and the annual freckle contest.

In the latter the "frecklescope," a machine with swelling rubber balloons and whirling dials, was introduced to count the freckles on each small contestant's face.

Infant Welfare Agency Authorized for Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The creation of a new Department of Social Welfare for Infants has been authorized by President Cardenas, followed by instructions to the Secretary of State to reform the laws governing the number of posts in the cabinet to include the new department.

"Children are the basis upon which the future of the nation rests," commented the President in his decree, "and it is the duty of the state to occupy itself with all related to infant welfare."

Australian Radio Schedules Alarming Concert Agencies

News in Radio

Signing up by the Australian Broadcasting Commission, operators of the government-owned radio network, of celebrated talent for concert appearances in competition with regular booking agencies, has caused considerable concern among the professional concert agencies "down under." By general admission several delicate and by no means easily adjusted problems have been raised.

The season for the winter of 1937 is expected to provide one of the best concert schedules for Australian music lovers yet compiled. Benno Moiseiwitsch, pianist, is one favorite signed on. Tito Schipa is making his first appearance next season in Australia but he is already well known down there through his records. Lotte Lehmann, soprano; the Budapest Quartet; Arthur Rubinstein, pianist (substituting for Vladimir Horowitz); Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, and Prof. Georg Schneevoight, conductor, complete part of the list of talent that will perform.

Nor has Australian talent been neglected. The Commission uses its offices to persuade Australian artists to revisit their homeland. Chief among the newer arrivals is Miss Essie Ackland, Sydney contralto, well known in London and popular on records.

The professional concert bookers in Australia claim that the Broadcasting Commission's legitimate function is to provide entertainment "over the air"; that artists engaged by the radiocasters should confine themselves to radio recitals and not appear on the concert stage; that the official radiocasters derive a huge annual revenue from radio set license fees and should not enter the field of box office competition; that the right of independent artistic judgment is denied to the public which is expected to take what is given and be grateful.

Defenders of the present system of "public broadcasts" maintain, (1) That conditions in Australia differ widely from those which obtain in other countries. (2) That geographical isolation imposes a different style of direction upon those responsible for radio development in that audiences separated by many thousands of miles from the great cultural centers have a natural desire to see as well as to hear musical celebrities. (3) That Australian music-lovers profit enormously by the increased number of concerts made possible by the financial resources of the Broadcasting Commission. (4) That no independent entrepreneur could take the risk of presenting eight or more "celebrities" in one season. (5) That it is the sacred duty of the radiocasting authorities to raise the standard of popular taste and (6) that no reasonable person could expect this duty to be neglected in the interest of the private managers.

On paper the commission appears to have the best of the argument, since experience has shown that it is no easy matter to tempt the wireless enthusiast from his cosy armchair to sit in a possibly draughty concert hall and, incidentally, to pay extra for the possibly bitter experience. The system of "national" broadcasts is another complicating factor, as it familiarizes potential concert audiences with the work of visiting artists "in advance." The radio program presented in different states have in some cases been identical—even to the encore numbers—and the transmissions over such wide areas may have been heard several times by listeners. The recent introduction of partial radiocasting of concert hall recitals designed presumably to arouse the interest of potential audiences has caused much indignation among regular "listeners," who claim their rights to complete transmission of public concerts and criticise the commission freely in the columns of the daily press.

A practical conflict between the professional bookers and the Broadcasting Commission occurred in June, when Mr. Moiseiwitsch and the Budapest Quartet appeared simultaneously at the Melbourne Town Hall and the Melbourne Assembly Hall. Duplications of musical events which would cause no trouble in such huge centers of population as London or New York present well-nigh insuperable problems in a city of little over 1,000,000 inhabitants which receives no helpful inrush of tourists.

Color Photo Transmission

Transmission of press photographs in color by telegraphy is one of the newest developments that research workers are making possible, it was revealed at the annual conference of the Empire Press Union, held in London.

Mr. N. H. Heywood, vizualizing the possibility of taking color photographs of a procession in London, telegraphing them to any part of the country, and reproducing them in a few hours in local newspapers, pointed out that a color picture was actually sent from London to Glasgow recently.

The colors in this instance were transmitted separately by telephoto and the picture was reproduced in color a few hours later by the Glasgow Daily Record.

Another development in newspaper work which is promised by natural scientists and engineers, according to Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuters news agency, is facsimile telegraphy which will reproduce whole columns of reports in a few minutes.

"The high speeds attained today by teleprinting," Sir Roderick declared, "may yet be made to look ridiculous."

Much inventive genius is being expended, he went on, in searching for improvements which would lead to whole messages being delivered to newspaper offices in a flash, instead of being spelt out as they are now, letter by letter.

Mr. E. Phillips, of the Central Telegraph Office of the General Post Office, declared that with the coming of the new co-axial cable, which allows the passage of electric currents at far higher frequencies than the best of the present telephone circuits, a way is opening for a reduction of the time element in the transmission of pictures by telegraphy.

Mr. Phillips said that during the Coronation the Post Office apparatus was running continuously from 7 a. m. to 4 a. m the next day, transmitting to various cities in Europe. A total of 56 pictures was sent.

Liberty Bell's Tones Go on Air On Fourth of July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—The whole nation will be able to hear tones of the Liberty Bell, which announced the birth of the United States on July 4, 1776, when it rings in the course of an American Legion Independence Day program this year. It will be the first time the sound of the bell has been radiocast from coast to coast in a Fourth of July celebration.

The program will originate in Independence Hall—in the same room in which the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States was adopted 150 years ago. Many furnishings of the room have been retained as they were in that period and will be used during the broadcast in a dramatization which is a part of Philadelphia's all-summer celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Constitution.

The radiocast, over the Columbia System, will open at 2 p. m., E. D. T., with a band selection, followed by a description of the scene. Dramatization of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will come next. Mayor S. Davis Wilson then will strike the Liberty Bell, microphones pick up the sound—muffled because of the crack in the bell.

The Mayor will introduce the National Commander of the American Legion, Harry W. Colmery, who will give a brief address before the band closes the half-hour program with the National Anthem.

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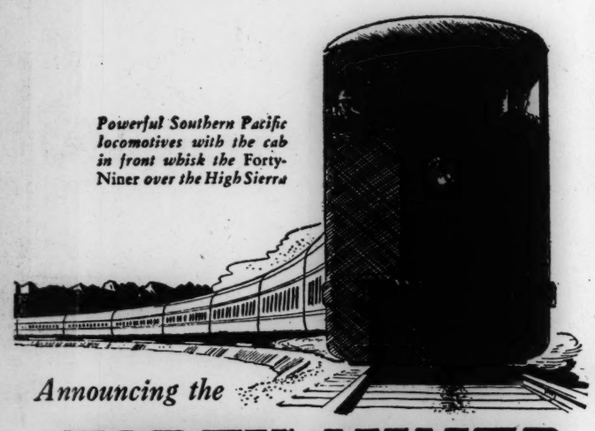

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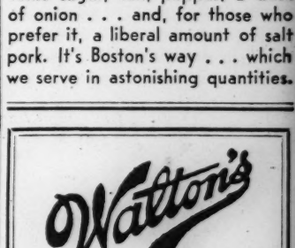
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Europe's Peace Waits Move From Germans and Italians

(Continued from Page 1)

coast of Spain is not acceptable to Germany and Italy, even with the additional proviso that the patrolling warships shall carry neutral observers. But this is not necessarily France and Britain's last word. It is probable that they will be prepared to substitute German and Italian observers for neutral ones. But beyond this they are not expected to go. The breakdown or continuance of non-intervention hinges, therefore, on whether this will satisfy Germany's qualms about "absolute impartiality."

Not So Hopeful

Yesterday's decision to withdraw German and Italian observing officers is not a particularly hopeful omen, though normally their resignation cannot take effect until after a month's notice has been given.

If non-intervention does break down, it is held here that there is bound to be a general reversion to the old prewar system of neutrality. There will be recognition of a state of belligerency, thus giving both Loyalists and Insurgents the right to declare a blockade, providing they can make it effective. Both sides will also acquire the right to buy arms.

If this were all it would not make much difference. But incontestibly the risk of incidents must be increased in such circumstances. Supposing a German merchantman carrying arms to General Franco is sunk by a Loyalist warship? Would Germany refrain from reprisals? And what would the U. S. S. R. and France do if Germany started sinking the Loyalist fleet or bombarding Loyalist ports?

Conversely suppose the U. S. S. R. decided to convoy supplies of arms to Valencia. What would Italy and Germany do?

Moreover, if non-intervention does lapse, Germany and Italy are theoretically entitled to help what they have declared to be the legal government in Spain—namely General Franco—to put down a rebellion against a duly recognized and constitutional authority. It is more than doubtful whether in such a case France and the U. S. S. R., and perhaps even Britain, would be able to stand aside.

Thus the situation is more seriously laden with dynamite today than at any time since the Spanish civil war began. But it would be a mistake to assume that war is inevitable or even probable. Few people believe that either the Führer or the Duce wants war. Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, when he was here during the coronation, gave the impression that Germany really wants peace. So did the German Foreign Minister, Baron von Neurath, when he accepted an invitation to come to London to discuss Spain and the whole European situation with the British Foreign Secretary.

Complete Change

Since then there has been a complete change in Germany's attitude and nobody quite knows why. Some attribute it to the fact that Chancellor Hitler unlike Premier Mussolini is surrounded by several different sets of advisers, some of whom gain his ear one day and others the next. Herr Hitler's emotionalism is also held partly responsible. It was inevitable that he should be greatly moved by the Deutschland incident and understandable that he should not be able to make allowances for the natural indignation of the Loyalists at his openly helping the insurgents.

A further factor making for reversal of the Blomberg policy, which envisaged Germany's complete withdrawal from Spain, is the French political and financial crisis, coupled with the apparent rottenness of the Soviet system. Hotheads in Germany who do not realize that a threat from without tends to make factions come together for patriotic reasons might feel that now is the moment to show the mailed fist.

The Italian Position

Compared with the Führer, the Duce is generally regarded as cool-headed, liable however to gusts of passion. During the Leipzig incident he showed a desire to be reasonable. Most people here believe he will think several times before letting his enthusiasm for General Franco run right away with him. It is true that he has openly admitted that Italy "has not been neutral." But it is also true that Ambassador Grandi today definitely denied that any Italian "volunteers" had landed in Spain since the ban was agreed upon by the International Non-Intervention Committee.

Whether the international situation becomes better or worse rests today on shoulders of these two individuals, Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. Both have got plenty to occupy their attention at home and Germany in particular is understood to be faced with the probability of a bad harvest. It is true that a highly inflammable condition of affairs exists at the moment, but so few people in Europe today want war that there is every reason to hope there will soon be an improvement.

French Recovery Held Probable By London Experts

LONDON, June 30 — The underlying strength of the French financial position is regarded here as so great as to render Premier Camille Chautemps' task of restoring confidence an entirely feasible one, provided only he can overcome political difficulties standing in the way of his adequately devaluing the franc and effectually increasing taxation.

The flight from the franc is estimated here at seven and a half milliard francs, or more than £600,000,000, since June 1, but most of this it is thought would return as soon as the currency had been revalued at a lower level in collaboration with the British and United States treasuries.

Proof that such collaboration continues is seen in the action already taken by the London market in stopping dealings in francs in accordance with the wishes of Treasury authorities.

The Bank of England in order to facilitate this has undertaken to sell francs at 110.55 to the pound to anyone requiring them for contracts maturing while the present ban on spot dealings remains in force. The franc was valued at 4.40 cents yesterday.

Cut in Gold Price Talked

Stock Exchange quotations here meanwhile, though somewhat heavy in consequence of the gloominess of the general political situation, show no considerable pressure except in the gold share market where the effects of French selling have been enhanced by the growing expectation in some circles here of the ultimate though not imminent reduction in the $35 an ounce American buying price for the yellow metal.

Sir Nicholas Grattan - Doyle honorary Secretary of the Northern Tariff Reform Federation, in view of the possibility of a lower price, has given notice of a question to the Government in Parliament urging an arrangement in advance with the United States and France for at least 30 days warning of such alteration so that British manufacturers and exporters may not be taken unawares in their ordinary exchange commitments.

Canadian Society Places 14,655 Bibles in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The total number of Bibles placed in hotels, hospitals, prisons and schools by Canadian Gideons during the past year totaled 14,655, an all-time record, said W. J. Green, Canadian secretary, at a commemoration service held here recently marking the twenty-sixth anniversary of the movement.

The Bibles have been distributed from British Guiana to Aklavik, within the Arctic Circle, and as far east as Jerusalem and India. The request of Toronto Board of Education for 9000 Bibles has already been almost completely met, as 8000 have been placed in the schools.

What It Takes to Make Scouts

© Harris & Ewing; Publishers: Galloway

Activities of Boy Scouts Are Many

Top Left—These Two Boy Scouts of Venezuela, Rafael Petit, at Left, and Juan Carmona, Left Caracas Jan. 11, 1935, to Walk to Washington. They Arrived June 16. They Averaged 25 Miles a Day, Sometimes Getting a Lift on the Road. Upper Right—Scouts in Flag-Raising Ceremony. Lower Left—Stamford, Connecticut, Scout Bugler at Camp Toquam, Near Ridgefield, Conn. Lower Right—Scouts Cook Dinner in the Woods on Stone Fireplace

Bombs Herald Scout Jamboree

(Continued from Page 1)

opening ceremonies. The jamboree will continue through July 9.

A bomb went off at the base of the Washington Monument. Bugle calls were sounded. A 66-piece Scout band began "The Star-Spangled Banner." Fifty-two flags of the United States and foreign nations were unfurled along the Avenue of Flags that leads from the monument to the Lincoln Memorial reflecting pool. A few minutes later another bomb signaled the raising of national, state and troop flags in the 20 section headquarters and 780 troop camping areas.

It was a proud day for the commander-in-chief of the camp, Dr. James E. West. It had been his lifelong ambition to see a great gathering of Scouts in the national capital—the city where he had grown to manhood in an orphan asylum and where Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Scout movement, had enlisted his aid in 1910 in establishing the Boy Scouts of America.

Greatest of Scout Gatherings

The present gathering of Scouts is the greatest the country has ever seen. It is like a local troop camp magnified many times. There are all the little camp duties, such as water-carrying, campfire laying, clothes-washing and dish-washing to be performed. Yet in the center of the camp in large tents sit the great Scouts most of the boys have heard much about but never seen—Dr. West, chief Scout executive; Walter W. Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America; "Uncle" Dan Beard, national Scout commissioner, and Colin H. Livingstone, honorary vice-president. Before they go home, the boys will get a chance to see their honorary chief, President Roosevelt, who will ride between solid rows of Scouts lining Constitution Avenue.

Voicing his hopes for the jamboree, Dr. West said it should be of value, first, in broadening the vision of the 25,000 boys present and deepening their interest in scouting as "something very much worthwhile"; second, in impressing Scouts and friends of scouting back home of the magnitude of the cause; and third, in increasing the desire of more boys to be Scouts and more men in serving as Scout leaders.

He estimated present Scout membership in the United States at 1,085,000, but said it was small compared with what it might be. Every Scout who has belonged since Jan. 1, and was judged by his scoutmaster to be able to take care of himself was eligible to come to the jamboree. In many cases, outstanding Scouts who did not have the money to come were sent by their troops.

Went to See the Sights

After the impressive opening ceremonies, Scout troops were free for the rest of the day to go sightseeing or visit other sections of the encampment in search of souvenirs from other states. The first of a series of boat excursions took Scouts from New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas to Mt. Vernon. Other groups made tours of the Capitol building to see where the nation's laws are made, to the bureau of engraving to see stamps and money printed, to the G-Men's headquarters, the National Museum, and to the Washington Monument to get a bird's-eye view of their camp layout.

Hoisting of troop colors came as an anti-climax in many parts of the camps where boys had been busy ever since their arrival fixing up displays that would inform the visitor immediately of the section of the country from which they hail. Twelve hundred Scouts from Texas brought stage settings in the form of tepees, bleached cattle skulls, horned toads, cactus plants, and a covered wagon. One troop constructed a reproduction of the Alamo.

Louisiana Scouts transformed a corner of Potomac Park into a bayou, while a Florida contingent fell to work and produced a complete palm grove with alligator-filled pools. The baby alligators, they announced, were for "swapping" purposes. Memphis Scouts set up four large bales of cotton to identify the entrance to their section. A prairie dog and a coyote were brought along as mascots by two mid-western troops.

Each troop had its little hoard of souvenirs to trade. Pockets bulged as groups went about the encampment looking for fair exchange for arrowheads, cactus plants, rattlesnake rattles, sea shells, sales-tax tokens, and a score of other home-grown products. In fact, "swapping" continued to be one of the main activities at the camp. Autograph-collecting and picture-taking are close runners-up.

The Scouts are issuing their own daily paper during the 11 days of the jamboree. Named the Jamboree Journal, the editors of the paper already claim a circulation of 55,000. Older Scouts, led by Homer Paul Anderson, of Hyrum, Utah, compose the editorial staff. Reporting is done by boys attending the jamboree. At least a dozen Scouts are reporting the event for newspapers back home.

President Hints at New Aid For Europe to Van Zeeland

(Continued from Page 1)

to make the co-operation which many European statesmen are seeking possible.

No secret is being made of what Europe wants. Many plans have been matured in Europe lately—some of which have been submitted for tentative consideration here—which all have as their central objective the use of America's enormous financial resources in the foundation of some new financial and monetary settlement which would bring Germany and Italy back into a more normal alignment.

One such suggestion which has not been taken very seriously here, but which illustrates the desires of Europe, is for the deposit of part of America's unused gold hoard with the Bank of International Settlement in Geneva there to be used as the basis for loans and credits to launch German and Italian currency back into the world current.

Another suggestion which is open to many objections but which is believed here to have more merit is for the pledging of part of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund to a general pool to be made up in suitable proportions from the similar funds maintained by all parties to the existing monetary agreement—Britain, France, Switzerland, Belgium and Holland and the United States.

This fund would be used in the first instance to guarantee the stability of all currencies involved in the agreement. When these were deemed to be on a sufficiently stable basis it would then be used to make possible the adherence of Germany and Italy to the agreement. Speculation in informed quarters contemplates that in return for the monetary assistance of this fund Germany and Italy would renounce many of the most restrictive features of their financial and economic systems.

This plan is in essence merely an extension of the existing monetary agreement, both as to scope and as to the degree of American co-operation. The stabilization fund is now being used to stabilize the currencies in the present agreement. But that agreement is a very tentative one resting on a strictly short-term voluntary basis.

Rumor has it that this last mentioned plan is favored by many of the more able economists in Europe, that Dr. van Zeeland urged it on President Roosevelt and that the two discussed it at length. It is clear that their discussions did cover the general field of such possibilities To what degree the President and Secretary Hull may have indicated approval for such a scheme is not known. But it is evident from such instances as yesterday's sympathetic reaction here to the new French financial proposals that there is receptiveness in general to the possibility of increased monetary co-operation.

As the joint statement pointed out such a step is looked upon here as an indispensable part of political and military demobilization. Secretary Hull sees the road to peace down the avenue of improved world trade. Currency stabilization is almost universally agreed to be a prerequisite to major improvements in trade. The first step to currency stabilization was taken with the fullest co-operation of the United States in the tripartite monetary agreement. Since the United States has moved down that road successfully to date the question is raised why it should not be willing to go farther.

There are many obstacles which were weighed in the conversations with Dr. van Zeeland. They include the specific one of the Johnson Act and the intangible but firm opposition of American public opinion to the "throwing of any more good money after bad." There is also an important section of American opinion which would object strenuously to American financial aid to Germany or Italy unless it were coupled with very conclusive renunciations of war intent by both.

This feeling is expressed in the joint statement by the linking of arms limitation with economic and financial co-operation. In the opinion of many American experts on this subject the three are inseparable and must be handled as related subjects.

But none of these objections undermines the basic premise of the conversations that it is to America's selfish interest to help avert a European war. To this American diplomacy, and presumably President Roosevelt, replies to Dr. van Zeeland, "give us evidence of Europe's sincere desire for peace and normal economy and we will do all in our power to help."

Plan to Unpeg Franc

(Continued from Page 1)

now and the end of the year to meet various maturities and repay the British loan made earlier this year.

Protection of State's Credit

To meet this grave emergency, M. Bonnet announced, "a vast and comprehensive plan for restoring permanently the financial and economic situation."

The full powers bill passed by the Chamber and presented to the Senate today is the keystone of this plan. Since it authorizes the Government "to take by decree approved by the Cabinet all necessary measures to repress attacks on the credit of the State, fight speculation, bring about economic recovery, control prices, restore a budgetary balance, provide for the needs of the Treasury and defend France's gold reserves without resorting to control of foreign exchange operations."

Bonnet Outlines Plan

Explaining to the Senators the use he intends to make of these special decree powers, M. Bonnet outlined his program as follows:

1. Abandonment of the gold standard, allowing the franc to find its own level and thereby adjusting French prices to the world level and opening the way for the return of fugitive capital and for relieving French exporting industries.
2. A new convention with the Bank of France permitting the Treasury to borrow 10,000,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 francs more—an inflationary measure deemed inevitable to meet pressing needs.
3. Increased direct and indirect taxes, in particular higher income taxes.
4. Sharply increased rates on railroads and other public services.
5. A program of governmental economies and the refusal of any new expenditures.
6. Drastic measures to repress speculation and fiscal fraud.

From this ensemble of measures M. Bonnet expects a total of about 20,000,000,000 francs and hopes to revive French economic activity, thus increasing revenue and bringing the estimated deficit for 1938 down from 50,000,000,000 francs to 30,000,000,000. If confidence is restored and French capital returns from abroad, this sum could easily be raised by loans.

Strikers, Granted Aid, Walk Out Of New Jersey House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., June 30—Occupation of the Assembly chamber by a group of unemployed allied with the Workers' Alliance, was ended today, after they had presented their grievances to Arthur Mudd, state relief director, and were assured by Gov. Harold G. Hoffman they could appeal personally to the state Financial Assistance Commission on July 8.

Appearance of the little band of 50 in the Assembly gallery occurred Monday night after the Legislature recessed until Nov. 15 without acting on Mr. Mudd's report envisaging a deficit of about $3,000,000 in relief funds before the end of the year.

A set of demands drawn up by the group included requests for pressure on the Works Progress Administration to prevent anticipated lay-off of 1000 workers about July 1, a special legislative session to "solve the relief problem," allotment of $2,000,000 a month additional funds under Governor Hoffman's emergency powers, legislation eliminating "force labor" for food orders and withdrawal of Mr. Mudd's request to municipalities to economize to avoid the anticipated relief deficit.

In prior demands on the Legislature, they asked an appropriation of $7,000,000 to cover the expected deficit, increased grants to relief clients comparable with rising living expenses and that care be taken of workers dropped from the WPA rolls. When word of agreement of the commission to hear them was received the group quietly left the state house.

Miscarriage of Justice Is Righted by Pardon

DENVER, Colo., June 30 (AP)—Ernest Mattice, sentenced to two terms of life imprisonment for a crime he didn't commit, was restored to freedom by Gov. Teller Ammons. The Governor signed the pardon yesterday a few hours after Frank Neill, 26, and Arthur Parker, 21, pleaded guilty to a rape charge on which Mattice had been imprisoned.

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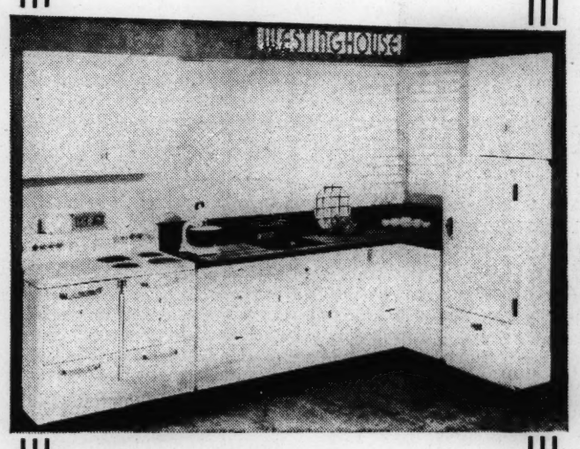

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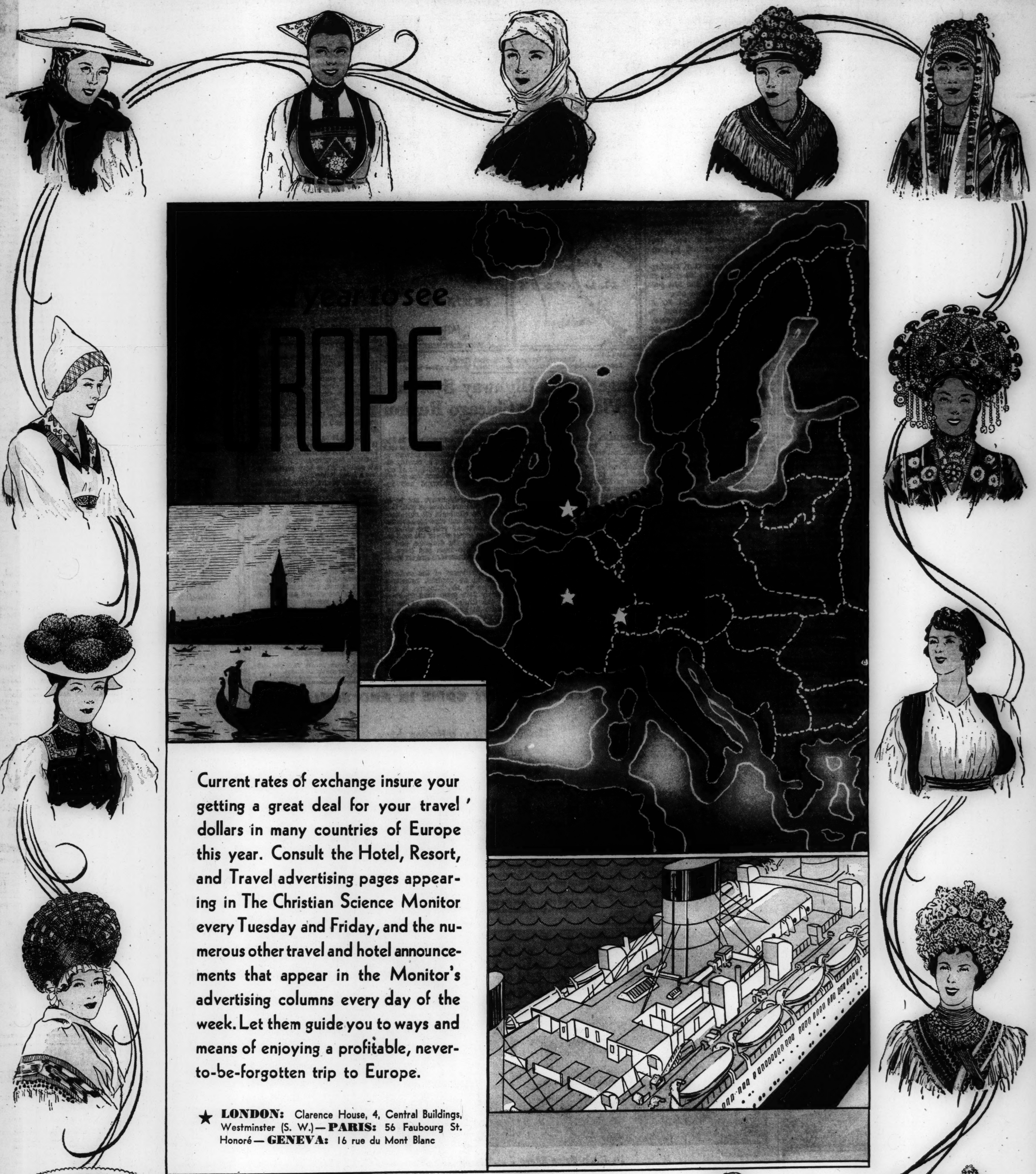

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Japan and Russia Withdraw Patrols From Amur Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

amicable discussions over disputed Russo-Japanese claims to sovereignty of the islands.

The Russian Foreign Office said the Japanese version of lengthy deliberations between Mamour Shigemitsu, Japanese ambassador to Russia, and Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, was not precise.

A Russian communiqué indicated that Mr. Litvinoff took the initiative.

"The Soviet Government, in accordance with its peaceful policy," the communiqué read, "has never endeavored to solve disputed questions by force of arms and is always ready to submit them to discussion.

"Following this policy, Mr. Litvinoff proposed to Mr. Shigemitsu to recall from the islands the armed forces of both Japanese and the Soviet, as well as all gun boats stationed nearby in order to continue diplomatic negotiations about the islands in a more quiet atmosphere.

"Mr. Shigemitus promised to transfer the proposal to the Japanese Government and the Kwangtung command. It was agreed that both parties would undertake all necessary precautions in order that the situation would not be complicated by sudden or abrupt actions."

Mr. Shigemitsu and Mr. Litvinoff conferred almost five hours before the Japanese version of the agreement was announced.

The Japanese ambassador was understood to have presented a virtual ultimatum that the Russians evacuate from both islands. An embassy spokesman said the Japanese ambassador had warned Mr. Litvinoff that there was a possibility of war unless the military reinforcements were recalled.

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Whose Islands?

Map Shows Coastal Region of Manchuokuo and Siberia, With Arrow Indicating Bolshoi and Sennukha Islands in the Amur River

Frank A. Vanderlip

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The world of finance lost its third prominent figure within a month with the passing of Frank A. Vanderlip, who made the National City Bank the world's largest private banking institution before he retired to become a statesman-banker.

John D. Rockefeller Sr., who gained millions in oil, and George F. Baker, international financier, were the other two.

Mr. Vanderlip retired from the National City Bank in 1919 but restlessness and what he termed inability to learn to play led him to travel widely, not for the sake of journeying, but to study international finance. He became an expert on war debts and reparations and in 1922 was seated at the inter-allied conference at Geneva.

Known for his outspoken utterances on world affairs, Mr. Vanderlip predicted "utter financial collapse" unless foreign nations took a page from the United States' Federal Reserve System. The gold purchasing plan of President Roosevelt he termed "a boon to mankind," asserting the country could not return to the old order.

Born in Aurora, Ill., in 1864, and left fatherless at an early age, he forsook the bench of a machinist's apprentice for a clerkship in a Chicago investor's agency after savings of $226 had enabled him to study for a year at the University of Illinois. Knowledge he gained about middle western finance led to the financial editorship of the Chicago Tribune. In 1897 he became first assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

His handling of the $200,000,000 Spanish-American war loan was so successful that in 1901 he was offered a vice-presidency in the powerful City Bank by James Stillman, the elder, then president of the institution. Eight years later, Mr. Vanderlip succeeded Mr. Stillman.

Mr. Vanderlip had his first million by the time he was 46.

'Musical Moth' Worries Piano Tuners at Session

CHICAGO, June 30 (AP)—The "musical moth" was the big order of business at the annual convention of the Illinois Piano Tuners Association.

"They are our big worry," said E. B. Ostrander, an expert on a piano's interior. "Any moth can tell you that the hammer rail, because of its felt lining, is an excellent place to deposit eggs."

Gannett Newspapers To Merge in Albany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—In the ninety-fifth year of its publication, the Albany Knickerbocker Press, owned by Frank E. Gannett, ceased publication with today's edition. It will be replaced in the morning field by the Albany Times-Union, previously an afternoon newspaper published by William Randolph Hearst.

Announcement of the suspension of the Knickerbocker Press stated that it would be merged with the News, Gannett afternoon paper, which, as the News-Press, would be the only Albany newspaper in the afternoon field. The reasons given for the changes were "mounting costs of publication and of labor," combined with the fact that Albany has been "over-newspapered" and can support profitably only one morning, one Sunday, and one evening newspaper.

This paper is the oldest in years of continuous existence in Albany, having been founded in 1842 as the Daily Knickerbocker. It was added to the Gannett newspaper chain on Oct. 23, 1928.

Russian Gunboat Sunk, According to Hsinking

HSINKING, Manchoukuo, June 30 (AP)—A Japanese army communiqué announced today that Japanese-Manchoukuoan land forces had sunk one Soviet Russia gunboat, inflicted heavy losses on another and repulsed a third vessel after being fired upon at Blagovieshchensk, on the Amur River.

The communiqué asserted that three Soviet boats, "invading" South Kanchatzu Island below Blagovieshchensk, "opened fire on Japanese-Manchuokuo guards." The Japanese naval action followed.

The Manchoukuo Government immediately filed a vigorous protest to Moscow against the alleged invasion.

Parkers Get Prison Terms In Wendel Kidnaping

NEWARK, N. J., June 30 (AP)—Ellis Parker Sr., chief of the Burlington county detectives, was sentenced to six years in a federal penitentiary today and his son, Ellis Jr., to three years for plotting the kidnaping of Paul H. Wendel.

The Parkers were convicted of conspiracy to seize and torture Mr. Wendel, former Trenton lawyer, to obtain from him a false confession to the Lindbergh baby kidnaping. The "confession" delayed the execution of Bruno Richard Hauptmann three day.

Liberal Premier Sweeps Election In Nova Scotia

HALIFAX, N. S., June 30 (CP)—The Liberal administration of Premier Angus L. Macdonald was swept back into power in the Nova Scotia elections yesterday, adding three more seats to the 22 they held in the last House. There are 30 seats in the Legislature.

Liberals elected their 25 members in Annapolis, Antogonish, Cape Breton Centre, Cape Breton East, Cape Breton North (gain), Cape Breton South (gain), Cape Breton West (gain); Digby; Guysborough; Halifax South, Centre, North, East and West; Hants; Inverness; Kings, Lunenburg (2); Pictou (2); Richmond; Shelburne; Victoria (gain), and Yarmouth.

The Conservatives won Colchester (2), Cumberland (2, gaining one), and Queens.

Opposition Leader G. S. Harrington was defeated in his riding of Capt Breton South, the first personal defeat suffered by him.

Premier Macdonald led R. A. Donahoe, youthful barrister, in Halifax South by approximately 1100 votes, a gain of nearly 600 over the majority the Liberal leader had in 1933.

Highways Minister A. S. MacMillan was returned in Hants, Agriculture Minister John A. McDonald defeated George Nowlan, president of the Nova Scotia Conservative Association, in Kings; Attorney General J. H. MacQuarrie and his running mate won in Pictou, Mines Minister Michael Dwyer was elected in Cape Breton Centre; Health Minister Dr. F. R. Davis and a running mate won in Lunenburg, and Minister-Without-Portfolio J. W. Comeau was returned in Digby.

Premier Macdonald appealed to the electorate on the record of his Government, the balanced budget brought down this year, the highway paving program, payment of old-age pensions and the public works program instituted to relieve unemployment.

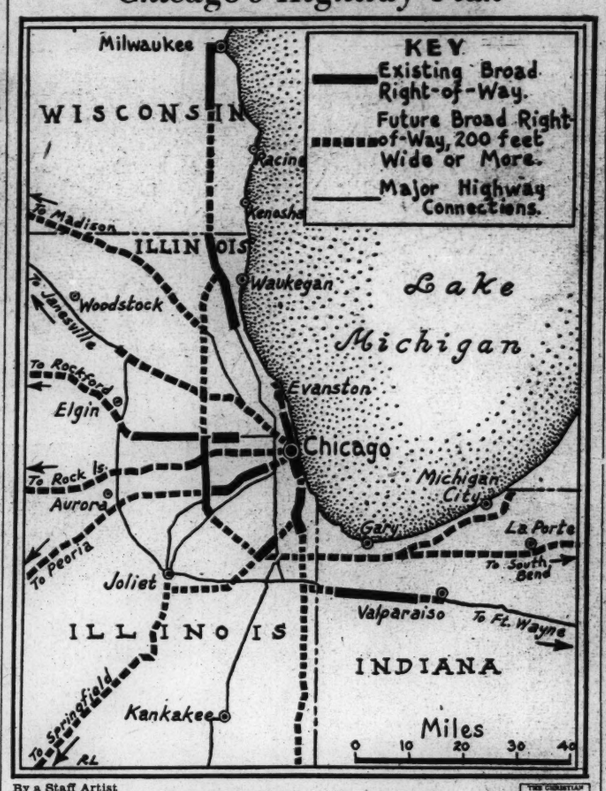
'Freedom of Speech' For Dogs Curtailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 30—Dogs are beginning to learn to express their feelings with baited barks in Philadelphia's New Jersey suburbs, as a second township announces the passage of an ordinance designed to curtail their "freedom of speech."

Collingswood had already made the rule that no dog can bark after 8 p. m., when Haddon Township decided upon a fine of $50 or 30 days' imprisonment for the owner of any dog whose bark brought complaints from five or more citizens.

Chicago's Highway Plan



By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Proposed System of 200-Foot Roads

Long-Range Development Urged for Motor Travel Through Three States

Huge Super-Highway System Planned for Chicago Region

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 30—A 633-mile system of super-highways along which motorists, trucks and the family trailer can drive with greater speed and safety from Chicago into the heart of Wisconsin, across the state of Illinois, or into Indiana is proposed as a long-range project by the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

The proposed major system of thoroughfares radiates from Chicago and reaches points as far away as Milwaukee, Madison, Rockford, and South Bend. The intention is ultimately to extend the system to points beyond, eventually reaching the twin cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul and to cross the Indiana border line into Ohio to Toledo and Cleveland.

In the present plan, 633 miles of highway are needed, according to Robert Kingery, secretary of the association. Of these 127 miles of right-of-way are now acquired. The immediate step is to begin adding to these so that eventually sections of the broad highway already finished will be connected.

The new boulevards, as envisaged by the association, will have 200-foot right of way. Each one is to be divided into four avenues split in the center by park-like grass plots and trees so that motorists driving in one direction will not be moving directly against the headlights of oncoming cars. A 30-foot space will separate the out-bound and in-bound cars.

These super-highways are to be through pleasure drives as well. It is planned to eliminate all objectionable billboard and roadside advertising, to do away with the old-time ditches on either side of the road installing pipes for drainage, and to plant roadside trees and grass to beautify the boulevard and its borders.

But this dream of the motorist is not to be realized, overnight, according to Mr. Kingery. It will probably take more than 20 years for the entire system of radial arteries to be completed, he said. The plan of the association is to work with the officials of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin to build the highways up to the city limits of Chicago hoping that the Chicago Plan Commission will carry them through the city into boulevards which may extend a block in width.

Station KVOR Styles Itself As 'Voice of Rockies'

With Monitor Newscasters

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Showing the ever increasing tie-up between the newspapers and radiocasting, Station KVOR here is the third of a group of stations owned and operated by E. K. Gaylord and associates, Oklahoma City publishers.

KVOR which styles itself the "Voice of the Rockies," is a full-time 1000-watt transmitter affiliated with the Columbia Broadcasting System, operating on a frequency of 1270 kilocycles. With this wave and power the management claims a daytime audience of 213,810 families, and a nighttime audience of 233,540. These figures multiplied by four, size of the average family, give approximately the actual listening audience of the station.

After its purchase in November, 1936, by the Gaylord interests, KVOR underwent complete rebuilding. Its business offices were remodeled, space was more than doubled and modern new studios, reception rooms and control room were constructed. A new transmitter was installed at the city limits of Colorado Springs. Personnel was doubled, programs revised and new ones added.

News, naturally, plays an important role in KVOR's programs. Four 15-minute periods are radiocast daily from studios in the editorial offices of the Colorado Springs newspapers. On Sundays a special review of "News of the Week" is radiocast. The radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" are radiocast daily at 9 a. m. and on Mondays at 8 p. m.

Henry B. Parsons, special commentator of KVOR, reads the Monitor news and the management of KVOR accredits the success of the news to his ability. He is very popular and has a large following.

In other program lines KVOR has launched an active campaign for community service. Special local features for the high schools, Colorado College, local churches, the Y. M. C. A., and other groups are radiocast regularly. KVOR has also assisted emergency organizations and in promoting traffic safety.

KVOR claims a rigid censorship of all program continuity. It states that it allows no advertising comment of questionable nature over its wavelength. Controversial matters, it claims, are omitted unless both sides are offered an equal opportunity for hearing.

In immediate charge of KVOR is Hugh B. Terry, manager, formerly associated with WKY, Oklahoma City; Wauhillau LaHay, formerly associated with a Kansas City station, is program director, and E. H. Taylor is chief engineer.

This is article number 93 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, July 2.

Howard Icy-Spun *Three-piece* Tropical Worsteds and Tropical Tweeds

Whether you'll spend your week-end at a fashionable club . . . on ship or shore . . . or if you decide to enjoy the comforts of home . . . you'll get *comforture* from summer's temperature if you are dressed in a Howard whisper-weight Icy-Spun Tropical Worsted or Icy-Spun Tropical Tweed suit. Light in weight, Icy-Spun fabric is loomed with thousands of pores to permit positive ventilation . . . that's why they're comfortable and cool. Available in plain colors and neat pattern effects . . . in a wide range of light and dark colors. And, remember we have all sizes to fit men up to 52 Stout. Better come in and get an "Icy-Spun" today . . . you'll feel better in every way!

$22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

BREEZE CLOTH SUITS
As refreshing as a dip in the ocean . . . single and double breasted models in white, blue, brown and grey . . . plain colors and neat patterns. Coat and trousers. . . . $12.75

SPORT COATS. $12.75
Smart styling and clever fabric weaving distinguish these sport coats. Colorful pattern effects.

WOVEN SANFORIZED COTTON SLACKS. $2.
Patterns that are woven through and through...they're washable.

FLANNEL SPORT SLACKS
You'll need a pair or two of these to wear with your sport coat. An unusual selection of patterns. . . . . $6.

Charge it THE HOWARD WAY 10 WEEKS TO PAY

We've made it easy for every man to plan a complete Howard wardrobe. All you need do is open a Howard Ten Payment Thrift account. Select the garment you prefer and *defer* your payments over a period of ten weeks. You pay the one and *only* Howard *cash* price plus a dollar service fee . . . It means buying on time with economy!

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
AIR-CONDITIONED

NEW YORK CITY
801 BROADWAY . N.W. Cor. 11th St.
1268 BROADWAY . Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd. ST. . Bet. Lex & 3d Aves.
500 SEVENTH AVE. . N.W. Cor. 37th St.
972 THIRD AVE. . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
149 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD. . Nr. Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST. . Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. . N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.

BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 blk. fr. Atlantic Ave. Sub. Sta.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV. . Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVENUE
Corner Griffith Street

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET STREET
S. W. Cor. Washington Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET STREET
1511 CHESTNUT STREET

CHICAGO
220 SOUTH STATE STREET
Corner Quincy

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET STREET
Crown Hotel Building

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT STREET
Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Avery and Boylston Street

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SOUTH SALINA STREET
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. Wood and Market

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT STREET
— Corner Church

Mail Orders . . . 180 Jay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MORE CAR FOR *LESS* MONEY! COME IN AND *SEE!*

The Thriftiest Man a Hudson drives,
And that's one reason why he thrives;
He owns the best . . . yet saves, you see,
on

No. 1 ECONOMY

It's great to have a car that saves! And here is the thriftiest of the Eights. A big Hudson proved it in the 1937 Los Angeles-Yosemite Economy Run, beating all other Eights in this 352-mile trip from sea to mountains, averaging 22.71 *certified* miles per gallon, carrying five passengers and baggage, with no coasting allowed. And Terraplane beat every other leading low priced car . . . 22 miles per gallon. For No. 1 economy in cars that are No. 1 in everything else you want . . . go driving today in a Hudson or Terraplane from your nearest dealer's.

In Each Price Class . . . These Cars Rank No. 1

No. 1 Wheelbases . . . 117 inches in Terraplane; 122 and 129 inches in Hudson • **No. 1 Horsepower** . . . 96 and 101 in Terraplane; 101, 107 and 122 in Hudson. Double carburetion in Super Terraplane and all Hudson Sixes and Eights • **No. 1 Roominess** . . . 55 full inches of front seat comfort for three . . . generous leg room in both front and rear, beyond that offered in other cars • **No. 1 Driving Ease** . . . with exclusive Selective Automatic Shift Transmission (an optional extra) • **No. 1 Safety** . . . with exclusive Duo-Automatic Hydraulic Brakes and bodies all of steel, including roofs. New Double-Drop "2-X" Frame • **No. 1 Economy** . . . 22 miles per gallon for Terraplane; 22.71 for Hudson in Los Angeles-Yosemite Economy Run • Hydraulic Hill-Hold, optional extra on all models • Also a complete line of Terraplane Commercial Cars • **Ask about the new low-cost Hudson-C. I. T. Time Payment Plan—terms to suit your income.**

HUDSON No. 1 CAR OF THE MODERATE PRICE FIELD

TERRAPLANE No. 1 CAR OF THE LOW PRICE FIELD

HYDRAULIC HILL-HOLD
(An optional extra on all models)
Keeps your car from rolling backwards when stopped on up-grades.

Hudson Motor Car Company
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

MAKE OUR STORE YOUR STARTING POINT FOR BETTER HOLIDAY SNAPSHOTS

WE CAN help put your Fourth of July snapshots over with a bang. Give us a chance to suggest and advise.

We have the type of Kodak Film you'll need, of course—and Kodaks in all styles, at all prices.

Our complete snapshot service includes a free camera check-up, if you need it; helpful picture-taking tips, if you want them; and careful, conscientious photofinishing—the kind that brings out the best in every print.

In line for a new Kodak? See what we can allow you on your old camera.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th
745 Fifth Avenue
235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street
117 S. 16th Street
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street

Letters From Amherst

THIS fancy of mine for reading published letters, this temptation to burrow gently into the private affairs of writing women, this teasing curiosity to know in the small what hitherto I have known only in the large, occasionally brings me up short; it stops me, startled and disappointed, in my tracks, and makes me wonder if I am not wandering down an unfortunately chosen trail.

A sudden pause and query presented itself when Emily Dickinson's letters changed all at once, or almost at once, from the extravagant scribbles of a normal, affectionate, slightly humorous young woman to the frugal "precious" notes of a combination Gertrude Stein and Chinese philosopher. Here, apparently, was what I most dislike in letters: style, manner, literary affectation. The letters she wrote while she attended Mt. Holyoke Seminary for a short time were chatty and girlish, concerned with her friends and her work. Some months later, when it was her brother's turn to be away from home, she wrote charming natural letters to him about family affairs and the country about Amherst which they both loved. She described the garden; the ripening of the fruit, the apples, the grapes, the gold-sided peaches. She wrote about brown bread for tea. In 1851 she playfully told him that they all missed him:

"It might not come amiss, dear Austin, to have a tiding or two concerning our state and feelings, particularly when we remember that 'Jamie is gone awa.' Our state is pretty comfortable, and our feelings are somewhat solemn, which we account for satisfactorily by calling to mind the fact that it is the Sabbath Day. Whether a certain passenger in a certain yesterday's stage has any sombre effect on our once merry household or the reverse, 'I dinna choose to tell,' but be the case as it may, we are rather a crestfallen company. . . ."

* * *

IN 1857 MISS DICKINSON'S manner of writing had changed. She wrote again of missing someone—but how differently:

"After you went, a low wind warbled through the house like a spacious bird, making it high but lonely. . . . The supper of the heart is when the guest has gone. . . .

The lawn is full of south and the odors tangle, and I hear today for the first the river in the tree.

You mentioned spring's delaying—I blamed her for the opposite. I would eat evanescence slowly."

She wrote to a friend who did not come when expected:

"You failed to keep your appointment with the apple-blossoms—the japonica, even, bore an apple to elicit you, but that must be a silver bell which calls the human heart."

I had read Emily Dickinson's poetry and found it delicate, compact, and beautiful. I had known that she was one of earth's strangers, a woman proudly self-sufficient, yet shy, who from some inner necessity conversed with herself in preference to others. I knew that she had lived for years in her father's house in a Massachusetts village, scarcely ever crossing the outer threshold and never going beyond the garden gate. The society of her family, the sight of sun on leaf, the sound of rain on eaves, the burst through earth of green from bulb to flower, was activity enough for her.

* * *

THOUGH SURPRISED, AND even considerably jolted by her change of letter style, I could but read on: the trail ahead promised too much interest to leave off impatiently, prejudiced. The letters became more precise, thought-packed, metaphorical; so figurative and concentrated at times as to be difficult of meaning. I wondered if the recipients were always happy to receive them, to assume the burden of an answer which was expected to rise to an equally lofty literary plane. These were not letters. They were poems. I must change my values, make fresh estimates.

I could find in the letters beauty of phrase and thought and imagery, but not much more than I already knew of Emily Dickinson. She still remained in my comprehension a cool, detached, finely wrought wraith. She poetically painted her picture, it is true, in a letter to her self-selected "master," Colonel Higginson: "I had no portrait now, but am small, like the wren; and my hair is bold, like the chestnut burr; and my eyes, like the sherry in the glass that the guest leaves." But it was from a letter that Colonel Higginson wrote to his wife that we learned that he found Miss Dickinson talkative, once her shyness wore off, plain of feature, dressed always in white, and scrupulously neat.

One knew from her letters that she would be neat, fastidiously so. One who could bear no untidiness of phrase, not one word too many even in a note about the naming of a baby, could not be expected to endure the slightest disorder or carelessness in the arrangement of dress or possessions.

* * *

HER AIM, WE feel, was perfection in all things; a common aim, but not often as manifest. Other women artists have been known to strive for perfection not only in their lives, their thought, their work, but in the small accoutrements and externalities of living. I know of no writer who made this aim so obvious in her letters. She thought, even, of their beauty to the eye. Her handwriting changed several times during her life, and the short notes she so often sent were written in dainty black letters in the center of a white page of paper.

The letters tell of her love of her mother, father, brother, sister; reveal her passion for nature's beauty, her loyalty to her handful of friends. She questioned, moralized, came to conclusions, concerned herself with metaphysical speculations. She watched the seasons, the birds, the flowers, but confessed to panic at the ring of the door-bell. She sat, unseen, the single auditor, in a dim anteroom, while a guest, *her* guest, played the piano in the drawing-room.

* * *

I HAVE NOT become a member of the cult, the ardent band of Dickinson lovers. I hold a feeling of awe and respect for her genius, and open her book of poems to find beauty. But I must love a more robust, more human woman, not one who, with downcast eyes, greets a new friend by romantically laying two lilies in his hand. I challenge her right to sign her letters "Vitally," as she often did. But this I realized when I had finished reading her published letters: they were not self-consciousiy mannered, unnatural; an insincere flaunting of originality. They were the result of a desire for perfection in all things. They were the sign, the signature, of a unique, an exquisite personality.

C. C. R.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © A. Chauncey, London

CHESTERTON MILL IN WARWICKSHIRE, ENGLAND

WINDMILLS are becoming sadly rare in England. Their usefulness superseded by electric power, they have been sold for timber or in some cases converted into homes. It was pleasant, therefore, on a sunny May morning, to discover Chesterton Mill.

To be sure, it looks a thought self-conscious, standing in solitary possession of the hilltop, for all the world as if it knew that it had been designed by the famous Inigo Jones. Obviously, too, it has had more care bestowed upon its preservation than is the share of less favored mills; but it is none the worse for that, and is an inspiring sight with its huge skeleton sails sweeping the sky.

Built in 1632, of Horton stone, the yellow-gray stone of the Cotswolds, the body of the mill is supported by six circular arches, each of which frames a view of the charming Warwickshire countryside. This windmill has a second claim to fame in that it marks the site of a Roman camp, looking down from its fine position upon the Fosse Way, the Roman road which ran from Cornwall to Lincoln. This road is still extant, but has degenerated at some points into a gated field track.

On Making the Most Of a Holiday

SUCH a holiday as this was one of Miss Young's few pleasures. There were several occasions in the year when she could make sure beforehand of some hours to herself. Her Sundays were much occupied with the Sunday-school, and with intercourse with poor neighbours whom she could not meet on any other day: but Christmas-day, the day of the annual fair of Deerbrook, and two or three more, were her own. These were, however, so appropriated, long before, to some object, that they lost much of their character of holidays. Her true holidays were such as the afternoon of this day,—hours suddenly set free, little gifts of leisure to be spent according to the fancy of the moment. . . . The worst part of it is the having to decide how to make the most of liberty. Miss Young was not long in settling this point. She just glanced up at her shelf of books, and down upon her drawing-board, and abroad through the south window, and made up her mind. The acacia with its fresh bunches of blossoms was waving above the window, casting flickering shadows upon the floor: the evergreens of the shrubbery twinkled in the sun, as the light breeze swept over them: the birds were chirruping all about, and a yellow butterfly alighted and trembled on the window-sill at the moment. It was one of the softest and gayest days of spring; and the best thing was to do nothing but enjoy it. She moved to the south window with her work, and sewed or let the wind blow upon her face as she looked out.

The landscape was a wide one. Far beyond, and somewhat below the garden and shrubberies in which the summer-house stood, flat meadows stretched to the brink of the river, on the other side of which were the park woods. All was bathed in the afternoon sunshine, except where a tree here and there cast a flake of shadow upon the grass of the meadows.

"It is a luxury," thought the gazer, "for one who cannot move about to sit here and look abroad. . . . This very landscape is more beautiful to me in the dark night when I cannot sleep, than at this very moment, when it looks its best and brightest: and surely this is the great difference between that sort of pleasure and those which come altogether from within. The delight of a happy mood of mind is beyond everything at the time; it sets one above all that can happen; it steeps one in heaven itself; but one cannot recall it: one can only remember that it was so. The delight of being in such a place as those woods is generally more or less spoiled at the time by trifles which are forgotten afterwards; . . . but then the remembrance is purely delicious,—brighter in sunshine, softer in shade,—wholly tempered to what is genial. The imagination is a better medium than the eye. This is surely the reason why Byron could not write poetry on Lake Leman, but found he must wait till he got within four walls. This is the reason why we are all more moved by the slightest glimpses of good descriptions in books than by the amplitude of the same objects before our eyes. . . .

"If all this be so, our lot is more equalised than is commonly thought. Once having received pictures into our minds, and possessing a clear eye in the mind to see them with, the going about to obtain more is not of very great consequence."—From "Deerbrook," by HARRIET MARTINEAU (London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1884).

Slip Covers

When the city is full of racking sound
And the pavements are soft and hot,
My feet can feel the country ground,
And I have my garden plot.

Yellow chrysanthemums spread the bloom
Of a frosty autumn day
All over the chairs of my living-room
On a fabric of creamy gray.

In my hall bright-colored tulips blow
Beneath a cooling fan;
My flowers do not seem to know
The seasons' ordered plan.

When the city is full of racking sound
And the pavements are soft and hot,
My feet can feel the country ground,
And I have my garden plot!

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

Inland Ships

IN THE late afternoon, from the crest of our hill,
The distant farmhouses
Sun-touched, among the pines and the spruces,
Are tight little ships
Sailing away on a rolling green sea.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

Quaker Bonnets

IN 1816, when I was ten years old, my father's business caused a removal to Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut, the land of blue laws and of Presbyterianism. My sister Lucy and I were sent to the public school. The scholars were required to salute the teacher as they entered, and every time they stood before her in the class, with a bow from the boys and a curtsy from the girls, and in going to and from school to greet thus every person whom they met on the road. Our father had instructed us that all such obeisance to human beings was contrary to the spirit and teachings of Christ, who had forbidden his disciples to call any man Master, and we were cautioned not to comply with any such custom. Lucy, who was younger than I, was first called on to make what teacher called her "manners," and so she was the first to refuse. The teacher threatened to whip her, and the poor child, too young to understand the principle involved, could only say, "My father doesn't want me to," and the teacher let her pass for that day. The next day, my father went and explained, and so got us excused; but it did not save us from much jeering and insult from our schoolmates, and, I presume, some disrepute among our teachers. But we bore it all pretty calmly, for conscience sake. We were, even at that early age, familiar with persecutions of the Quakers, both in Old and New England, and we felt in our little hearts that we were right. We said "thee" though the boys rudely mocked us, and we were happy in our plain clothes. I can recall no feeling of regret that we were obliged to appear so different from the other children, and when they threw our little plain bonnets on the floor and stamped them out of shape, uttering the opprobrious name "Quaker" in our ears, I cannot recollect any sorrow beyond that for the spoiling of the bonnets.—From "Two Quaker Sisters" from the Original Diaries of ELIZABETH BUFFUM CHACE and LUCY BUFFUM LOVELL. (New York: Liveright.)

"What we most need"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW grateful anyone would be to have the valuable counsel of a reliable authority regarding the things most suited to his requirements, especially in times of doubt, difficulty, or distress!

The chapter entitled "Prayer" in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, by Mary Baker Eddy, turns all who are in trouble to the Bible. By its reverent interpretation of the Scriptures and its unfolding revelation of spiritual truths, this chapter has brought healing and peace to multitudes of troubled hearts.

The statements in this chapter appeal to men of good will throughout the world. Teachers, clergymen, and students have been impressed by the sanity and logic of this outstanding treatise on prayer. They have frequently commended it to those who find their prayers unanswered, or who are in perplexity over difficulties.

In this chapter Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 4), "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." It must surely be obvious, even to the casual observer, that this statement is based on what Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, taught in his Sermon on the Mount. It is essentially what Paul taught the Romans and others when he exhorted them to forsake the beliefs of the carnal mind and seek spiritual qualities. And it is also akin to the teaching of the prophets and patriarchs, which might well be summarized in the words of Moses (Deuteronomy 16:20), "That which is altogether just shalt thou follow, that thou mayest live, and inherit the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

It is readily discernible that these authorities, in the several eras of their missions, have all emphasized the need for giving first place to the spiritual. Mrs. Eddy's authority, therefore, cannot possibly be gainsaid, since she urges upon men that they return to the discernment and constant practice of the spiritual and healing truths taught throughout the Bible.

In Christian Science, man is revealed as wholly spiritual, as the child of God, according to the statement in the first chapter of Genesis, that God made man in the image and likeness of Himself, Spirit. This scientific fact of being is completely indorsed in the teaching of Christian Science, and is concisely stated on page 468 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes: "Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." The man of Spirit's creating, then, is entirely incorporeal. He exists in the spiritually mental realm, and his qualities are those of his Father-Mother, God. "What we most need," therefore, is better understanding and demonstration of the nature of man as the son of God. This nature could not possibly include any of the qualities of materiality, which, seen in the light of reality and of God's allness, fall away because of their unreality. Man's true nature must be discerned through prayer for grace, manifested in "patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." And "the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace" will continue to establish the healing influence of these qualities in human affairs.

Spiritual qualities here and now express the nature of man. Therefore, "what we most need" includes a more spontaneous expression of the spiritual nature of our Father-Mother God, and of the divine ideas which underlie all holiness, health, supply, and harmony. Since God is All, and man is His reflection, we do not have to plead for good. Indeed, we could not have more of good than we already in reality possess; and the understanding of this truth makes pleading with God superfluous. Our need is to avail ourselves of every opportunity to prove man's unlimited possibilities. Unanswered prayer indicates that we are not praying aright. True prayer proves what, by reflection, we already have from God, for Truth is ever calling to men in the words from the Master's parable (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

Surely no counsel could be wiser than this, that we pray for "growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds." If today we fail to prove that man, in his spiritual sonship with God, possesses all good, shall we give up in despair? Shall we not rather seek more grace, and reflect more understandingly the Christly quality of patience? If through our first efforts our problem is not met, what could be of more practical service than the spiritual quality of meekness, which discerns that of ourselves we can do nothing? Or again, what is more likely to bring harmony into our lives than the expression of love? Is there a problem it cannot meet? "What we most need is the prayer" for fuller reflection of the qualities of God, remembering that "man is the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

To, czego ,,najbardziej nam potrzeba"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ILEŻ to wdzięczności czułby każdy z nas, gdybyśmy mogli w sprawach dotyczących istotnych potrzeb naszych zwłaszcza w chwilach zwątpienia, przeciwności życiowych lub nieszczęścia liczyć na cenną radę godnej zaufania powagi!

Pierwszemu rozdziałowi swego dzieła "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.)—podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej—Mary Baker Eddy nadała tytuł „Modlitwa." W pierwszym tym rozdziale autorka odsyła do Biblii każdego, kogo dotknęło nieszczęście. Podręcznik ten zawiera pełne czci tłumaczenie Pisma Św. i rozwoju objawienia prawd duchowych; przeto studiowanie rozdziału „Modlitwa" przynosi wielu zbolałym sercom uzdrowienie i pokój.

W wyjaśnieniach rozdziału tego autorka odwołuje się do ludzi dobrej woli całego świata. Wybitna ta rozprawa o modlitwie, nacechowana rozsądkiem i logiką, wywierała głębokie wrażenie na nauczycielach, duchownych i wszystkich, kto ją studiował; polecano ją każdemu, kto uważa, że modlitwy jego nie zostały wysłuchane, jak i ludziom bezradnym w obliczu przeciwności.

W rozdziale tym Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Najbardziej potrzeba nam modlitwy gorącego pragnienia wzrastania w łasce, które wyraża się w cierpliwości, cichości, miłości i dobrych uczynkach" (str. 4). Nawet dla przygodnego obserwatora rzeczą jest jasną, że wyjaśnienie to oparte jest na naukach Chrystusa Jezusa, Wskaziciela drogi, a które znajdujemy w kazaniu jego na Górze. Jest ono zasadniczą treścią nauk Pawła w listach do Rzymian i innych,—listach, w których apostoł nawoływał do porzucenia wierzeń cielesnego umysłu i do szukania cech duchowych. Powyższe wyjaśnienie Mrs. Eddy zgodne jest również z naukami proroków i patriarchów i można go wyrazić słowami Mojżesza: „Sprawiedliwości, sprawiedliwości naśladować będziesz, abyś żył, i posiadł ziemię, którą Pan Bóg twój dawa tobie" (Piąte Księgi Mojżesz. 16:20).

Nie trudno zrozumieć, że w różnych epokach swego posłannictwa powagi te kładły nacisk głównie na to, że tylko duchowe zawsze powinno być na pierwszym miejscu. Przeto nie można zaprzeczać powadze Mrs. Eddy, gdy żąda, aby ludzie powrócili do rozpoznania i nieustającego praktykowania uzdrawiających duchowych prawd, których naucza cała Biblja.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska objawia, że jako dziecko Boże człowiek jest całkowicie duchowy, ponieważ zgodnie z wyjaśnieniem pierwszego rozdziału Pierwszych Ksiąg Mojżeszowych Bóg uczynił człowieka na obraz i podobieństwo Swoje, Ducha. Wiedza Chrześcijańska w zupełności potwierdza ten naukowy fakt bytu, a zwięzłe jego wytłumaczenie znajdujemy w Science and Health, gdzie Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Duch—to Bóg, a człowiek—to Jego obraz i podobieństwo. Przeto człowiek nie jest materialny; jest on duchowy" (str. 468). Człowiek jako twór Ducha jest więc całkowicie bezcielesny. Istnieje on w duchowo mentalnym królestwie, a cechy jego Ojca-Matki, Boga, są jego cechami. Zatem lepsze zrozumienie i demonstrowanie natury człowieka, jako syna Bożego jest to, czego „najbardziej nam potrzeba." Natura jego nie może zawierać żadnych cech materialnych, które w świetle rzeczywistości, świetle wszystkości Bożej odpadają, ponieważ są nierzeczywiste. Prawdziwa natura człowieka musi być rozpoznana przez modlitwę o łaskę, która się przejawia w „cierpliwości, cichości, miłości i dobrych uczynkach." A „modlitwa gorącego pragnienia wzrastania w łasce" będzie nadal umacniać uzdrawiający wpływ tych cech na sprawy ludzkie.

Duchowe cechy tu i teraz wyrażają naturę człowieka; z tego wynika właśnie to, czego „najbardziej nam potrzeba," mianowicie bardziej spontanicznego wyrażania duchowej natury naszego Ojca-Matki, Boga, oraz idei boskich, które stanowią wszelką świętobliwość, zdrowie, zaspokojenie potrzeb życia i harmonię. Bóg jest Wszystko, a człowiek—Jego odzwierciedleniem: nie potrzebujemy błagać o dobro. Istotnie nie możemy mieć więcej dobra ponad to, co już posiadamy w rzeczywistości; dlatego zrozumienie tej prawdy czyni zbędnym błaganie Boga. Potrzebą naszą jest korzystanie z każdej nadarzającej się sposobności do dowodzenia nieograniczonych możliwości człowieka. Niewysłuchana modlitwa wskazuje, że nie modlimy się właściwie. W prawdziwej modlitwie wykazujemy to, co już posiadamy od Boga przez odzwierciedlenie, albowiem Prawda zawsze nawołuje ludzi słowami z przypowieści Nauczyciela: „Synu! tyś zawsze ze mną i wszystko co moje, twojem jest" (Ew. Łukasza 15:31).

Rzeczą jest niewątpliwą, że nie ma mądrzejszej rady od tej, która nas wzywa do modlitwy o wzrastanie „w łasce, która wyraża się w cierpliwości, cichości, miłości i dobrych uczynkach." Jeżeli dziś jeszcze nie udaje się nam dowieść, że człowiek w duchowym swym synostwie Bożym posiada wszelkie dobro, czyżbyśmy mieli zaprzestać dowodzenia tego i ulegać rozpaczy? Czyż nie należy nam raczej szukać łaski nadal i odzwierciedlać z większym zrozumieniem Chrystusową cechę cierpliwości? Jeżeli pierwsze wysiłki nie rozwiązują naszego zagadnienia, to w czym moglibyśmy znaleźć bardziej skuteczną pomoc, jak nie w duchowym przymiocie cichości, rozumiejąc, iż sami nic nie możemy uczynić? Albo cóż oprócz wyrażania miłości może wnieść do naszego życia harmonię? Czy istnieje zagadnienie, którego nie rozwiązałaby miłość? Czego „najbardziej nam potrzeba," to modlitwy o zupełne odzwierciedlenie cech Bożych, pamiętając że „człowiek jest wyrazem bytu Bożego" (Science and Health, str. 470).

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Little Stone

How happy is the little stone
That rambles in the road alone,
And doesn't care about careers,
And exigencies never fears;
Whose coat of elemental brown
A passing universe put on;
And independent as the sun,
Associates or glows alone,
Fulfilling absolute decree
In casual simplicity.

—From "The Poems of Emily Dickinson." Edited by MARTHA DICKINSON BIANCHI and ALFRED LEETE HAMPSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Parker Takes Opening Set From Budge — First Golf Victory on British Soil

United States Ryder Cuppers Win by 8 to 4

SOUTHPORT, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Scoring its first victory on British soil, the United States Ryder Cup team today retained the international golf trophy by defeating Great Britain's picked team of professionals, 8 to 4.

The triumph, first for either side on the other team's home grounds, brought the standing in the series that was begun in 1927 to four matches for the Americans and two for the British.

Most decisive of the five U. S. victories in today's singles matches was scored by open champon Ralph Guldahl, who routed the British champion, Alf Padgham, by 8 and 7. But it was Gene Sarazen, veteran of each of the past five teams, who brought home the point that assured the invaders of retaining the trophy, and another veteran, Ed Dudley, who came in with the victory that put the Americans out in front to stay.

When Sarazen, who made up a three-hole deficit on the last nine, turned in his 1 up defeat of Percy Alliss, he brought the score to U. S. 6, Britain 4, with two matches still to be completed.

Even had the home forces won those two and tied the final score, the Ryder Cup would have remained in the Americans' hands. But Dudley, whipping Alf Perry, British open champion two years ago, by 2 and 1, and lanky Henry Picard, winning from Arthur Lacey by the same margin, sewed the match up tight.

Guldahl, Sarazen, Dudley and Picard were joined in the winners' circle by Slammin' Sam Snead, the brilliant young recruit who, in his how to international competition, gained a 5-and-4 decision over Richard Burton.

The other half point which, with the 2½ they scored in yesterday's Scotch foursomes, brought the successful defenders' total to eight, was accounted for by Denny Shute, P. G. A. title-holder for the past two years. Denny finished his 36 holes all square with Sam King, young one-time gamekeeper from Kent, who cut down Shute's three-hole lead at the 27th in the final nine, dropping a six-foot putt for a winning birdie on the 36th to leave the match even.

Besides King, who matched Shute's 72 in the morning and his 73, one over par, in the afternoon, Britain's only point-scorers were Henry Cotton and David (Dai) Rees.

Cotton, whose showing in the foursomes was a disappointment in view of his ranking as the best all-around pro in the country, gained a decisive 5 and 3 victory over Tony Manero, 1936 U. S. open champion.

Lambert Trophy To Yacht Apache

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Grey Gull II, owned by George A. Humphries, the only yacht missing when trophies were awarded yesterday at the conclusion of the Eastern Yacht Club's 171-mile ocean race, last night was reported safe at Nantucket.

The Gerard Lambert trophy for the fastest corrected time over the ocean route from New London, Conn., was awarded to Charles F. Havemeyer's Apache.

Russell B. Stearns' Gallant was awarded first place in Class A, while the second place went to Grey Gull II. All other contestants in the class withdrew.

First honors in Class B went to Apache, winner of the Lambert trophy, and Malcolm W. Greenough's White Lady won the second prize.

The yawl Valiant, owned by former Commodore William T. Aldrich and manned by his sons, was the first to reach port and won the first prize in the universal rule class. Second went to Sirius, owned by Harrison Reynolds. Valiant, because it is not a cruising boat, was not eligible for the Lambert trophy.

Fog and light air resulted in slow time for all vessels, and more than half of the fleet that left New London withdrew before the end of the race.

Canadians at Bisley

BISLEY CAMP, England, June 30 (CP Cable)—Canada's team of 18 military marksmen is all set for the 74th annual meeting of the National Rifle Association, which brings the best shots in the Empire to Bisley for intensive competition opening next Monday and concluding with the final stage of the King's prize on July 17.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 4 NIGHTS
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
FRIDAY, JULY 2
Old Timers' Night (Repeated)
SATURDAY, JULY 3
CLOSING NIGHT

1000 GOOD SEATS 55c 85c
GILBERT & SULLIVAN
Music and Players in a Modern Romance
'The Girl Said No'
A Grand National Picture
Produced by Andrew L. Stone
SHUBERT Twice Daily 2:30—8:30
Mats. 55c to $1.10
Eves. 55c to $1.65

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Loretta Young and Tyrone Power
"Cafe Metropole"
Arthur Treacher and Patricia Ellis
"Step Lively, Jeeves"

Baseball Races Remain Close As July 4th Nears

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At the halfway mark on July 4, statisticians may thumb through the official records and discover that the current major league baseball races are the closest in many years. In recent seasons either the National or American circuit has featured a three or four-team struggle as the first half of the schedule ended, but it has been considerably longer since both circuits presented a similar situation at the same time.

Consider first the American League. By beating the Tigers yesterday, 3 to 2, behind a sparkling three-hit pitching masterpiece from young Monte Stratton, the White Sox stayed within three games of the leading Yankees in the flag scramble. The Chicago club possesses a well-balanced offense and defense, and unquestionably is a serious threat to the present champions.

In third place this morning were the Red Sox, who played a 12-inning tie contest with the Washington Senators, 2-all. Stepping over the beaten Tigers, the Red Hose assumed a position that was two games behind the White Sox and only five behind the Yankees. The Tigers stood fourth, only a few percentage points in back of the Red Sox and also five games in the rear of the leaders.

Need Marcum

The Red Sox are staging a great battle. If Johnny Marcum had been available for regular mound duty during the past month, they might be on top of the pile at the moment. The Tigers need an experienced catcher, although George Tebbetts has hit hard in recent appearances behind the Detroit plate.

The Yankees protected their lead yesterday by defeating the Athletics, 3 to 2. A pinch single by Charley Ruffing drove in Jake Powell with the deciding run in the ninth inning.

In the other American League game of the day, Cleveland scored over St. Louis, 7 to 5, with Sammy Hale driving home three runs.

The National League race is even closer than the American. After beating the Cardinals and Dizzy Dean yesterday, 11 to 9, by pushing across three big runs in the ninth, the Cubs held first place by the margin of half a game. The setback dropped the Red Birds to third, the Giants moving up by beating the Phillies in a 10-inning duel, 4 to 3. Officially, the third-place Cardinals were only one game in back of the Giants and 1½ behind the Cubs. The Pirates, who yesterday took a doubleheader from Cincinnati, 2 to 1, and 13 to 6, stood fourth, three games behind the leaders.

Lower Clubs Battle

To add further interest to the National League race, the second division is also staging a spirited battle. Although defeated by Boston's Lou Fette yesterday, 1 to 0, in 12 innings, the Dodgers retained fifth position, but were only four games in front of Fette and his mates. The Bees were in the cellar yesterday morning, taking possession of sixth when Fette's shutout-pitching and twelfth-inning single stopped the Dodgers.

Both the Phillies and Reds absorbed defeats yesterday, but are in the thick of the struggle with the Bees and Dodgers. Only 4½ games separate Philadelphia and Cincinnati, who are tied for seventh, from the Dodgers. Yesterday, the Reds bowed twice to the Pirates, while the Phils lost a close one to the Giants.

Also close, is the individual home run race. By hitting one against the Athletics yesterday, George Selkirk took the lead. It was his seventeenth. But right behind him were Medwick of the Cardinals and Greenberg of the Tigers, each with 16. Mel Ott and Joe Di Maggio follow with 15.

Tabor Crew Wins Heat in 7m. 46s.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Tabor Academy of Marion, Mass., opened defense of the Thames Challenge Cup of the Henley Regatta today by whipping the Imperial College of London by two lengths in the fifth preliminary heat.

Tabor, which defeated Kent School of Kent, Conn., in the Thames Cup finals last year, was clocked in 7m. 46s.

Tabor led from the start, took a one-length advantage at the quarter mile and easily increased it to two full lengths despite the Imperial crew's frequent spurts.

Yorkshire Holds Lead

LONDON, June 30 (CP)—Yorkshire retained its hold on the leadership in the English county cricket championship by gaining first-innings points from Nottinghamshire yesterday. Derbyshire went into fourth place ahead of Gloucestershire by defeating the western county. Sussex, beaten by Oxford University by three wickets in a non-county fixture, remained in second place with Nottinghamshire third.

Cricket Match Is Drawn

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Defending stubbornly, New Zealand forced a draw in the cricket test match against England concluded yesterday. Declaring at the lunch interval with a second innings total of 226 runs for 4 wickets, England set the touring players to make 356 for victory and when time was called they had obtained 175 for 8 wickets.

International League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	52	15	.776
Montreal	34	29	.540
Buffalo	33	30	.524
Syracuse	34	31	.523
Toronto	34	34	.500
Rochester	29	38	.433
Baltimore	23	40	.365
Jersey City	20	42	.323

Results June 29
Newark 5, Baltimore 0
Newark 6, Baltimore 2
Montreal 5, Toronto 2
Buffalo 2, Rochester 1
Jersey City at Syracuse (Postponed)

Wimbledon Semifinalists

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World; © Sport & General

Alice Marble, United States (Left) and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland. (Inset) Dorothy Round of England, Who Eliminated the Defending Champion, Helen Jacobs of the United States

Turnesa Winner Of Gold Medal In College Tourney

OAKMONT, Penna., June 30 (AP)—It took a youngster reared in professional environment — smiling Willie Turnesa of Holy Cross—finally to master Oakmont's stiffly-guarded par, and win the national intercollegiate golf championship's 36-hole qualifying round medal with a 146 total.

Dressed in a sporty brown ensemble, his coal black hair curling in ringlets around his forehead, the junior class student drove straight and long, lined his irons on the pins and putted with a magnetic wand to score a 71 in the afternoon, hand par its only licking and grab medalist honors from Bobby Jacobson of Dartmouth by three shots.

The Hanover sharpshooter fired a par 72 for a 149 and finished just as Turnesa reached the ninth hole in even par stride.

Princeton Team Wins

Princeton's four-man squad won the team championship with a 644 total. Jim Marks led the Tigers with 158. The others were R. B. Parker, 160; L. W. Maxwell, 162, and R. J. Riddle, 164. Notre Dame was second with 649, Northwestern third with 652 and Georgetown, first-day leader, fourth with 654.

Only a pair of deceitful traps at the fifteenth and seventeenth kept Turnesa from setting a new competitive course record here, a 69 that would have bettered professional Henry Picard's 70 in the national open two years ago.

He started back in brilliant style, three under par for five holes. Willie ran in a long putt for a birdie 3 at the tenth, chipped close for a birdie 4 at the twelfth and dropped an approach by the can for a deuce on the thirteenth.

Par Fights Back

Then, after he earned par 4 on the fourteenth, Old Man Par started fighting back. Willie's approach found a trap on the seventeenth caught another bunker, but he got his pars at the sixteenth and eighteenth to better perfect figures.

Jacobson made a gallant bid. After his 77 Monday he went out yesterday in 39. A 5 on the par 3 eighth cost him a par score out. With a putter that couldn't miss, he blazed home in 33 for a par round. He drilled in putts of 40 and 60 feet on the tenth and twelfth, and laid an approach six inches from the cup on the seventeenth.

Turnesa and Jacobson surged ahead as the other leaders slipped. Stanley Holditch, Georgia Tech, who led Monday with a 74, took an 86 for 160. Paul Leslie, Louisiana's runner-up last year, tacked a 79 to his opening 76 for 155, while Vincent d'Antoni, Tulane, and Rufus King, Southern Methodist—both had 76's Monday—soared to 83 and 84, respectively, for 159 and 160 totals.

McSpaden Retains Title

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 30 (AP)—Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester today had the Massachusetts open golf championship as the consolation prize for what has probably been the most disappointing season in that 27-year-old professional's competitive career.

Gold Ryder Cup Is Sent to Jail

By the Associated Press

Southport, Eng., June 30

The gold Ryder Cup, emblematic of victory in the international matches between British and American professionals, spent the last two nights in the prisoners' cell at the local police headquarters. It was placed in a wooden box and locked away in the cell. The cup will not be taken out until it is taken to the course, an hour or so before the matches end.

On Sport's Horizon

Tennis at Nassau C. C.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., June 30—Once more that old-time Quaker estate that is one of the many which are dotted all over the North Shore of Long Island, with their colonial houses and even their private cemeteries, which now houses, as it has for almost a half-century, the Nassau Country Club, welcomed with all its hospitality the picked lawn tennis players of the intercollegiates to its famous turf courts, for the annual invitation tournament.

On its turf courts, laid out with sods that have been on its ground as long as grass has grown in many of the famous English clubs, there gathered today practically every prominent player now in the United States, to compete for the famous old Nassau Bowl, for the twenty-fifth season of its competition.

That bowl carries on its sides as promient a list of national champions as was ever seen in competition, including such stars as R. Norris Williams 2d, William T. Tilden 2d, W. Watson Washburn, John Hope Doeg, R. Lindley Murray, and many others, yet the competition has been so strong that it is still to be finally captured, as no one has ever been able to win the tournament for the third time.

Nassau has been suffering for several years from a lack of its old-time glory, as first the loss of the Davis Cup by the United States and then the transfer of the national intercollegiates to the West has reduced its stars to mostly local players. But now the last have come back once more, and this has drawn back others of similar prominence, so that the old club house is burgeoning forth as Ernest Sutter and his companions fill every nook and corner for their initial appearances.

Many are the traditions which cluster about this tournament, as year after year, battles royal have been staged or overwhelming and unexpected victories accomplished. Williams is the hero of many of these, the most notable being the final when he tackled Francis T. Hunter, then in the height of his glory, and swept him from the court in 36 minutes of play, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2.

In doubles, too, Williams and Washburn are heroes of many battles, while a player whose forte lies in another kind of court, Clarence C. Pell, scored a sensational victory over Washburn, who is one of the few who have won twice, and returns every year to try once more for the final victory.

Nassau has more than an occasional tennis tournament to draw stars to its portals. Its rolling hills are covered with as fine a golf course as was ever seen, and here also the century-old turf lends a softness and smoothness that even old St. Andrews, Scotland's classic shrine, cannot do more than rival. There also several of the early intercollegiate golf championships were played, and the heroes of those days, such as Jess W. Sweetser, still hark back to try once more against the newcomers into the game, whenever they get an opportunity.

American Association

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toledo	40	30	.571
Minneapolis	39	31	.557
Columbus	36	34	.514
Milwaukee	33	33	.500
Indianapolis	32	33	.492
Kansas City	30	32	.484
Louisville	30	36	.455
St. Paul	28	39	.418

Results June 29
Toledo 10, Minneapolis 1
Columbus 4, St. Paul 1
Milwaukee 8, Indianapolis 2
Kansas City 9, Louisville 5

Bates, Cambridge, Beaten

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., June 30 (AP)—R. W. Bates of Cambridge, Mass., was eliminated by J. H. Pinches of the London Rowing Club today in one of the preliminary heats of the Diamond sculls competition of the Royal Henley regatta.

Eastern College Tennis Tourney In Fourth Round

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—Eastern collegiate lawn tennis players stood up with unexpected strength against the powerful invasion of the stars from other sections as the Eastern intercollegiate championships got under way on the old turf courts of the Richmond County Country Club at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, yesterday. Yale, Princeton, Columbia and New York University each qualified two players for the round of 32 in the singles, while other colleges brought the total to 15. California furnished five, Utah two, four were from the Middle West across the Mississippi, and the South had the remaining six.

The tournament came back to its oldtime glory, chiefly as a result of the return of the National intercollegiates to Merion, with a record list of 82 players from 38 colleges in the singles, and 29 doubles teams. Practically all of the stars who fought out the matches at Merion were present, with the exception of the champions, Ernest Sutter and Richard Bennett and Paul Newton, who decided to go to Nassau, and a few who returned to Chicago. There were more than 50 in all.

The seeded players were Gerin Cameron, of Tulsa, runner-up to Sutter; Julius Heldman, University of California at Los Angeles, now National junior champion, and a semifinalist at Merion; Lewis Wetherell, National public parks champion, of Southern California; Gardner Mulloy, Miami, last year Eastern intercollegiate champion; Donald McNeill, Kenyon, one of the best of the Missouri Valley players; George B. Dunn, Pennsylvania, runner-up last year; George H. Ball, Northwestern, and William S. Seward, Stanford, winner of the doubles here last year.

All of these came through to the third round, though Seward had the toughest sort of a battle in his first match to put out the other of the Ball brothers of Northwestern. Russell, who led at 5—3, in the deciding set, and was three times at match-point before Seward managed to win at 6—8, 7—5, 10—8. Heldman was particularly brilliant, winning twice in straight sets, as did Don McNeill, while the others played only once, having drawn byes.

Other fine performers were Dick Bennion, the pole vaulter of Utah University, and Douglas Imhoff, of California, both double winners in straight sets.

The first intercollegiate tournament for freshmen ever played got under way, and was brought down to the quarterfinals with 20 players. Chauncey Depew Steele Jr., of Columbia, and Charles F. Rider of North Carolina, were the seeded stars, and the latter went through two rounds while Steele defeated David S. Burt of Harvard, in his only match, after much trouble.

Other colleges represented were Dartmouth, Muhlenberg, Virginia, New York University, Clarkson, Princeton, Drew, Pennsylvania, Yale and City College, a fine showing for a new tournament. Today the doubles started, with Heldman and Owen Anderson, U. C. L. A., and the Miami pair, Mulloy and Bernard Frank, seeded first and second, followed by the Ball brothers and McNeill and George Pryor, of Kenyon.

G. E. T.

Pacific Coast League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	55	31	.640
San Francisco	53	35	.602
San Diego	51	39	.567
Los Angeles	47	40	.540
Seattle	41	46	.471
Portland	39	46	.459
Oakland	33	56	.371
Missions	31	57	.352

Results June 29
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 3.
Seattle 8, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 8, Missions 7.
Sacramento at Portland (postponed).

Navy Re-elects Yates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 30—Arthur B. Yates Jr., '38, No. 5 in the Navy crew during the past two years, has been re-elected captain of the eight for next year. He comes from Norfolk, Va.

American Ace Sweeps Into Tennis Final

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 30 (AP)—Red-headed Don Budge swept into the final round of the All-England tennis championships today but dropped a set before he could subdue young Frankie Parker of Milwaukee 2—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1. It was the first set Budge had lost of his current British tennis invasion.

Parker's chop strokes had Budge helpless at first but the Californian came through in convincing style. Budge raced into a 4—1 lead in the fourth set and then reeled off the next two games, both deuced, for the match.

By his showing Parker further strengthened his claim to serious consideration for the second singles berth on the American Davis Cup team for the forthcoming interzone finals against either Germany or Czechoslovakia.

Budge's opponent in the finals will be either Henry Wilfred (Bunny) Austin of England or Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm of Germany, who was beaten for the title a year ago by Fred Perry, now a professional.

Point Scores, First Set

Parker—1	5	5	4	6	0	4	4—29—6			
Budge—4	3	3	1	4	4	2	1—22—2			

Stroke Analysis, First Set

	Aces	Pl'nts	Nets	Outs	D. F.
Parker	1	8	11	7	0
Budge	0	4	14	6	0

Point Score—Second Set

Budge—2	2	4	4	4	9	2	3	4	4—38—6	
Parker—4	4	2	0	1	7	4	5	0	2—29—4	

Point Scores—Third Set

Budge—5	1	4	0	1	4	5	2	4	4—30—6	
Parker—3	4	1	4	4	2	3	4	1	2—28—4	

Point Score Fourth Set

Parker	4	4	1	2	1	3	3—18—1			
Budge	6	0	4	4	4	5	5—28—6			

Recapitulation of the Budge-Parker match:

	A	Pl'ts	Nets	Outs	D-F
Budge	2	42	40	30	2
Parker	4	28	29	43	2

Evelyn Dearman and Joan Ingram of Great Britain defeated Nancy Lyle and Betty Nuthall, another British pair, 6—0, 4—6, 7—5, in the third round of women's doubles.

Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and New York and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France eliminated Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Mme. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark and Germany, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2, in another third round test.

Miss Jacobs and Mme. Sperling, both beaten in the singles yesterday, failed to play anywhere close to their usual standard. Miss Andrus and Mme. Henrotin might have won in straight sets had they not run into a streak of netting in the second set. Mme. Sperling made a poor showing but so did the apparently indifferent Miss Jacobs. The latter lost every point in the final game.

Budge returned to the court later in the day, and, paired with Alice Marble, United States champion, entered the semifinals of the mixed doubles with a 6—2, 6—2 triumph over the English combination of C. R. D. Tuckey and Peggy Scriven.

Never Received Pro Tennis Bid, Says Mrs. Moody

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, greatest woman tennis player of her time, never has received an offer to turn professional.

Mrs. Moody's singular isolation was disclosed in a check of reports she had either signed or was contemplating negotiations for a professional engagement on the courts.

"You may say quite frankly for me that I am not considering turning professional," said the many-times Wimbledon and American champion. "What is most amusing to me is that I never have received an offer, directly or indirectly. There have been many, many reports I would play professionally. Each time I have denied it, when asked about it.

"Perhaps the promoters thought it would be useless to ask me. It really would be flattering to receive an offer, though."

Asked if she would consider giving up her amateur status for a financial inducement comparable to that made to Suzanna Lenglen years ago (the French star was supposed to have been guaranteed $50,000), Mrs. Moody said "positively not."

"I am not interested in playing professional tennis, now or in the future," she added. "Yes, I suppose I could make quite a lot of money at it but as an individual I am opposed to commercializing tennis."

Although she has been invited to play in the Wightman Cup matches against the English women, Mrs. Moody will not go east for the event. Competitive tennis for her, she said, hereafter will be confined to mixed doubles matches. She practices regularly, however.

Mrs. Moody has just completed a 100,000 word book telling of her tennis experiences over a 15-year period in national competition. It took her a year to finish it. She wrote it in longhand, then typed it by the "hunt and peck" system.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Taking advantage of a doubleheader with the Reds, Paul Waner and Arky Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates closed in on belting Joe Medwick of the Cards yesterday in the battle for the National League batting leadership. While Medwick was going hitless and losing six points, Waner cracked out six blows in nine times at bat and Vaughan got four for eight. P. Waner, gaining 11 points, boosted his average to .379, while Vaughan jumped to .364, a gain of four percentage points. In the American half of the Big Six, the members all lost points but held to their positions. The trio failed to get a hit.

Standings:

Players	G	AB	R	H	Ptg.
Medwick, Cardinals	59	229	55	93	.406
P. Waner, Pirates	61	248	50	94	.379
Gehrig, Yankees	60	219	49	83	.379
Vaughan, Pirates	61	247	38	90	.364
Walker, Tigers	61	256	44	93	.363
Gehringer, Tigers	50	192	43	68	.354

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The strongest Oxford-Cambridge athletic team ever sent to the United States." That is a description I have heard applied to the 20 British undergraduates who, with Evan A. Hunter and Rex Salisbury Woods as their joint managers, sailed from England June 26 to compete:

Versus Harvard and Yale at Boston, Mass., July 10.
Versus Princeton and Cornell at Princeton, New Jersey, July 17.
Versus Hamilton Olympic Club, at Hamilton, Ontario, July 19.
Versus Toronto Achilles Club, at Toronto, Ontario, July 21.
Versus Westmount Athletic Club, at Westmount, Montreal, July 22.

The international inter-collegiate matches in the United States are in a series of such events which began away back in 1899, when a combined Harvard and Yale team visited London and was defeated at Queen's Club by 5 events to 4. That was the first occasion on which the two British varsities banded together to oppose two American colleges. Since then the Dark and Light Blues have met Harvard and Yale in 11 engagements and Princeton and Cornell in seven. Here is how the results have come out:

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale

Year	Venue	Victors	Score
1901	Berkeley Oval, New York	Harvard-Yale	6-3
1904	Queen's Club, London	Harvard-Yale	6-3
1911	Queen's Club, London	Oxford-Cambridge	5-4
1921	Harvard Stadium, Boston	Harvard-Yale	8-2
1923	Empire Stad., Wembley, London	Oxford-Cambridge	6½-5½
1925	Harvard Stadium, Boston	Harvard-Yale	6-6 (7½s. to 4½s)
1927	Stamford Bridge, London	Oxford-Cambridge	7-5
1929	Harvard Stadium, Boston	Harvard-Yale	8½-3½
1931	Stamford Bridge, London	Harvard-Yale	7½-4½
1933	Harvard Stadium, Boston	Harvard-Yale	6-6 (9-3)
1935	White City, London	Tie	6-6 (5½-5½)

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Princeton-Cornell

1921	Travers Island, New York	Tie 5-5
1925	Atlantic City, U. S. A.	Oxford-Cambridge 9½-2½
1926	Stamford Bridge, London	Oxford-Cambridge 7-5
1929	Travers Island, New York	Princeton-Cornell 9-3
1930	Stamford Bridge, London	Princeton-Cornell 9-3
1933	Palmer Stadium, Princeton	Princeton-Cornell 8-4
1934	White City, London	Oxford-Cambridge 7-5

The captain of the 1937 Oxford-Cambridge squad is A. G. K. Brown, president of the Cambridge University Athletic Club and one of the finest quarter-milers Britain has ever produced. This exceptionally versatile runner is indeed much more than that, for he is in the top class over all distances from 100 yards to one mile.

On the Fenner's Ground track at Cambridge he has put up undergraduate records for 100, 200, 300, 440, and 880 yards. His time there of 1m. 54.6s for the half-mile as recently as June 5 is more meritorious than the bare figures show for he was then running with a strapped-up leg.

Brown, as you may recall, took second place to Archie Williams, U. S. A., in the tremendously exciting final of the Olympic 400 meters at Berlin last August and ran as anchor-man for the British quartet that won the 400-meter Olympic relay championship. In March this year he won the 100 and 440-yard dashes against Oxford—10s, and 48.4s. (record) were his times—in the seventieth annual intervarsity clash, won by Cambridge at a score of nine events to two, a score indicative of the Cantabs' phenomenal athletic strength at the present time.

Brown gained the English championship title for 440 yards in 1936, returning 48.6s.; but he will have to relinquish it by forfeit this summer, owing to the fact that his visit to America prevents his taking part in the Amateur Athletic Association's meet at the White City Stadium, London, July 16 and 17.

The vice-captain of the Oxford-Cambridge forces is Alan Pennington, secretary of the Oxford University Athletic Club and designated as the president of that body for next season. He ran second to Brown in the 100 and 440-yard races at the 1937 intervarsity sports and won the intervarsity 100 yards (10.2s.) in 1936, a year in which he was selected to represent Great Britain in the Olympic 100 and 200-meter sprints. Over the shorter distance he was eliminated in the second round, but over the longer, at which he is seen to best advantage, he survived until the semifinals.

Pennington has a long, raking stride. Last year he won the 220-yard championship of the Universities' Athletic Union but lost in the 1937 final to C. B. Holmes, after a very close race. That was in May. Since then he has equalled the Iffley Road track record at Oxford for both 100 yards and 220 yards with times of 9.9s. and 21.8s.

The other sprinters of the party for America are both Cambridge men, H. E. Askew and M. M. Scarr. Neither gained a place as a sprinter in the Cambridge team for the 1937 match with Oxford although Scarr figured in the corresponding meets of 1935 and 1936, when he took third and second place respectively in the 100 yards.

Brown has been nominated for both sprints and the quarter-and half-mile races; but the physical handicap under which he has been laboring recently is expected to confine his activities to the two longer distances, for which have been selected also R. A. Palmer, and W. M. F. Hudson of Cambridge, J. T. H. MacNair and M. A. Melford, of Oxford. This is a fast-moving quartet, the cracks being Palmer for the quarter and MacNair for the half.

MacNair won the 880 yards against Cambridge this year in 1m. 57.2s. He seems to get faster each time out and is expected to improve in America on anything he has returned here. Palmer, the new secretary of the Cambridge University Athletic Club, is a runner with a nice, easy stylish action.

Hudson, who took second place to MacNair in the intervarsity 880 yards this year, has just been elected captain of the Cambridge University Hare and Hounds for the season 1937-38. Which reminds me that the running of the one-mile and two-mile races against the Americans will be entrusted to two Cambridge cross-country men—C. A. J. Emery, C. E. A. Towne—and J. K. Hawkey and D. P. Martin, Oxford. As a matter of fact, all these people, with the exception of Martin, ran in the intervarsity cross-country race last December. Against Oxford Emery took the mile in 4m. 22.2s.

The Oxford-Cambridge hurdlers are J. P. Knight and F. V. Scopes, both of Oxford, for the 120-yard "high" and D. A. L. Nichols, Cambridge, for the 220-yard "low." Knight returned 15.8s. while winning the "high" against Cambridge this year and his form suggests that he will come down to below 15s. Nichols won the "low" at the intervarsity meeting in 25.5s.

H. E. Askew, Cambridge, will represent Oxford-Cambridge in the long jump. His limit is around 23 feet. The other field events men on the team are R. K. I. Kennedy, Cambridge, and A. W. Selwyn, Oxford, high jumpers; Ali Irfan and P. Hincks, two Cambridge shotputters; and F. R. Webster, Cambridge, who is Britain's one and only pole vaulter up to international standards. Webster shared sixth place with 11 others in the pole-vault final at the Olympic Games and cleared on the occasion 13ft. 1½in.—a height that, although quite exceptional for a Britisher, will hardly appear impressive to American eyes.

Kennedy and Selwyn were first and second respectively in the 1937 Oxford-Cambridge meet with jumps of 6ft. 1in., and 6ft. Kennedy has proved himself capable of 6ft. 2in.

Irfan, of Turkish nationality, is the most formidable weight-putter ever known in British undergraduate athletics. He is chunkily built and largely owes the distances he achieves to his great speed across the ring. He has won his event at the Oxford-Cambridge meet on four occasions and his best effort this year against the Dark Blues, 49ft. 4¾in., beat the previous intervarsity record by the handsome margin of nearly 3½ feet. His second string, Hincks, is young at the game, but is improving fast and has several times beaten 45 feet.

The joint managers are men with names famous in world athletics. Hunter, secretary of the British Olympic Association, graduated at Oxford, Salisbury Woods at Cambridge. Hunter, since the War, has been one of the most indefatigable promoters of international athletics, and apropos the British-American intercollegiate contests he said to me:

"There can be no gainsaying the value of these meets in world affairs. They have undoubtedly done much to improve the standard of international sportsmanship and, by bringing together in the closest of friendly rivalry the young men who may later be expected to be moulding public opinion in the United States and Great Britain, they may be said to play some part towards achieving that mutual understanding which is surely the foundation of world peace."

Hunter went on: "There is undoubtedly something specially cheerful and honestly friendly about these meets between the stars of Oxford and Cambridge and their American counterparts. The contestants train together in the days previous to the match they are so anxious to win, and the friendships they form assure that the results shall be kept in proper perspective and not regarded as the only things that matter."

In other words the young men concerned stand united,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"For peace as well as pace."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	37	24	.607
New York	37	25	.597
St. Louis	35	25	.583
Pittsburgh	34	27	.557
Brooklyn	27	31	.466
Boston	24	36	.400
Cincinnati	24	37	.393
Philadelphia	24	37	.393

Results June 29
Chicago 11, St. Louis 9.
Boston 1, Brooklyn 0 (12 innings).
New York 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 innings).
Pittsburgh 2, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 13, Cincinnati 6.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	38	21	.644
Chicago	36	25	.590
Boston	31	24	.564
Detroit	34	27	.557
Cleveland	29	29	.500
Washington	28	33	.441
Philadelphia	20	37	.351
St. Louis	20	38	.345

Results June 29
Chicago 3, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 5.
New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 2, Washington 2. (12 innings tie.)

Yale Cup Awarded

EXETER, N. H. June 30 (AP)—Phillips-Exeter Academy has awarded its Yale Cup to William R. Tully of Boston as the graduating student "who best combined studies with athletics." Diplomas were awarded to 204 students.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For the Era of the Hat Both Crownless and Brimless

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

In Lieu of a Hat—A Wreath?

Or a Coronet or Halo of Braided Crepe Paper

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

"Where did you come from, turban dear?"
"Out of the paper box into here."

"Where did you get your halo rim?"
"I saw an angel and copied him."

The crownless hat deserves the success it is having, for it is cool, neat and decorative. Last summer crowns began to be made "à jour," that is open in the top or at the back, but they were timid about their peepholes. At southern resorts last winter, however, they grew bolder. Or perhaps it would be more correct to say that their bashfulness increased, for they have disappeared completely from many types of headgear. Not open crowns but no crowns at all characterize a wide variety of models. Soft waves of hair are visible where once the draped or trimmed crown attracted our admiration. In fact the solitary brim and the toeless sandal exemplify comfort openly arrived at.

These hats appeal not only to the millinery-conscious woman, but also to the many girls who have objected to hats; and despite locks flying wildly, uncomfortably and unbecomingly, have insisted, as consistent rebels against convention, on going about with uncovered heads. Now they can look tidy and attractive without being backsliders in the cult of rebellion.

As a matter of fact in summer crowns have no practical utility. Their function is purely aesthetic. By their means the apparent contour of a face can be modified. What woman, for example, does not know whether a high or shallow crown is more becoming to her; a square or a round one? But although these dimensions and shapes definitely affect her appearance for better or for worse; if the crown is entirely removed, something else happens to her and usually it is flattering. The sculptors who garlanded with wreaths and fillets their gods and godesses; the painters who adorned their saints with haloes, knew the suavity of the line and the grace it imparts.

Quickly Made at Home

Among the open-crown and crownless hats of this summer are some washable types, which flatten out for the laundry and then button into shape on the head. In the hats illustrated on this page, however, we have gone the washable hat one better by presenting turbans to be braided at home from crêpe paper at such a negligible cost of money and time, that instead of resorting to soapsuds and an iron we can discard the wilted headdress and sociably fashion from enchanting colors a new wreath for our head out of material purchasable in almost any community, crêpe paper.

Instructions published here for making these turbans will not only enable the craftsman to copy but may stimulate her to devise her own variations from the patterns shown. What could be easier than to reverse or complicate the braids and the crossway pieces? Even if one devised as many such turbans as one's wardrobe possessed of informal summer frocks, they would not necessarily be monotonous. They can be greatly varied in shape and the color combinations possible are almost illimitable.

Individual Variations

One may study the fashion publications for hats of rich materials which can be translated into paper by the inventive worker. For instance, Maria Guy gives us, in lieu of a hat, a wide, upstanding band of grosgrain which, over the forehead, sits a couple of inches higher than the head, descends at the sides and crosses at the back to form short streamers. She adds ruffles of chiffon, but they are unnecessary; a handsome braid of crepe paper would produce a fine effect. One could design a tall coronet effect by building up a shape with a number of rows of braids and perhaps pinching in the middle by a narrower, that is, shorter, row.

One reads in style news a good deal about the color called bayberry; this in crepe paper is known as leaf-green and is a cool, stimulating tone with white. Two or three shades of any hue chosen make attractive effects. Black or navy with beige are smart, as are combinations of the cereal colors. Then there are such exciting contrasts as fuchsia and blue, turquoise and brown, yellow and rose, scarlet or bright green with pale lilac.

Making the Braided Bandeau

To make the "Braided Bandeau" shown on this page you will need 1 fold of crepe paper, paste or spool wire.

Step 1: Cut the crepe paper into three 1-yard lengths.

Step 2: Fold each 1-yard piece lengthwise till it is about 2 inches wide.

Step 3: Cut the 1-yard folded piece in half, making two ½-yard pieces from each 1-yard piece, 6 strips in all.

Step 4: Stretch each piece as much as possible (to about 1 yard length).

Step 5: Fold 2-inch width to 1-inch width.

Step 6: Braid strands together.

Step 7: Overlap ends to make bands fit the head.

Step 8: Tie together tightly with spool wire or string.

Step 9: With scissors trim off surplus ends.

Step 10: Cover joining by wrapping pulled crepe over and over around it. Paste, sew or tie loose ends. To make the pulled crepe, cut crepe 1 inch wide across grain, and stretch and twist with fingers.

These bands are especially attractive when the strands look like tubes rather than flat ribbons. To get them to look like that, don't crease edges of the crepe flat when you fold the 20-inch width to 2 inches.

Swirl Model Crownless Turban

To make the Swirl Model Crownless Turban you will need 1 fold each of Fuchsia and Powder Blue crepe paper, and paste (spool wire optional).

Step 1: Cut each fold of crepe paper in two, cutting through the entire fold right across the grain.

Step 2: Open up one of the halves and cut off three 20-inch lengths. You will need three strips of powder blue and three strips of fuchsia, each 10" by 20".

Step 3: Fold each piece lengthwise till it is about 2 inches wide, thus getting a strip 2" by 20".

Step 4: Stretch each strip as much as possible (to about 1 yard in length).

Step 5: Fold 2-inch width to 1-inch width.

Step 6: Braid three fuchsia strands together. (Braid loosely so that finished braid is approximately 1¼ inches wide.)

Step 7: Braid three powder blue strands together.

Step 8: Twist braids together as shown in illustration. (Shaded part is fuchsia.) Overlap ends, making turban fit headsize. Tie together tightly with spool wire or paste ends together. Wrap joining neatly with pulled crepe in fuchsia or powder blue. To make the pulled crepe, cut crepe 1 inch wide across grain, and stretch and twist with fingers.

Topper Model Crownless Turban

To make the Topper Model Crownless Turban you will need 1 fold each of Light Blue, Primrose, and American Beauty crepe paper, and paste (spool wire optional).

Step 1: Cut each fold of crepe paper in two, cutting through the entire fold across the grain.

Step 2: Open up one of the halves and cut off two strips 20 inches long. You will need two strips, 20" by 10", of each color.

Step 3: Fold and refold each strip lengthwise until strip is approximately 1¼" by 20".

Step 4: Stretch each strip as much as possible (to about 1 yard in length).

Step 5: Braid 1 strip of each color together.

Step 6: Tie with spool wire or paste ends of braid together to fit headsize. Trim off surplus to prevent a bulky joining. To cover joining, cut 1 inch strip of American Beauty across grain. Turn edges in and wrap around joining. Paste lightly.

Step 7: Make a second braid like the first.

Step 8: Cut it in two so that one piece of braid is one inch longer than the other. Paste shorter braid from center front to center back to fit head, cutting off surplus braid if necessary. This braid will be about 12 inches long.

Step 9: Repeat, pasting longer piece of braid in place above the shorter, and with ends at center left and center right of headband.

V-Model Crownless Turban

To make the "V" Model Crownless Turban you will need 1 fold each of French Blue, Turquoise, and White crepe paper, and paste (spool wire optional).

Step 1: Cut each fold of crepe paper in two, cutting through the entire fold right across the grain. Open up one of the halves and cut off one strip 40 inches long. You will need one such strip (10" by 40") of each color.

Step 2: Fold each strip in half lengthwise, giving a strip 5" by 40".

Step 3: Fold and refold strip lengthwise until it is about 1¼ inches wide.

Step 4: Stretch each strip as much as possible (to about 80 inches in length).

Step 5: Braid the three colors together. Braid loosely so that the finished braid is approximately 1¼ inches wide.

Step 6: Cut off a strip long enough to fit snugly around the head and to overlap slightly.

Step 7: Tie the ends together tightly with spool wire, or paste them together. Trim surplus crepe to avoid a bulky joining.

Step 8: Fold remaining strip of braid in two. Loop fold around center front of headband. Paste lightly in place. Draw ends of braid to center back, cutting them to proper length to fit head.

Step 9: Paste one end down to center back of headband.

Step 10: Bring other end of braid down over the first and paste the end on the inside of the headband.

General Hints

In braiding, fasten the ends with thumb tacks to a board, or shut them tight in a bureau drawer.

Have the braiding as smooth looking as possible. To do that, keep raw edges of crepe under as you braid.

To paste strips in place neatly, turn the raw ends back about ¼ inch. Paste them down and paste them firmly against the inside of the headband.

Color Schemes

Here are a few especially attractive combinations:

Jade Green, Light Amber, and Fuchsia.

Old Rose, Peach, and Powder Blue.

French Blue, White, and Turquoise.

Chartreuse, White, and Orange.

American Beauty, Light Blue, and Primrose.

Two strands of Blush Pink, and one strand of Fuchsia.

Two strands of Baby Blue, and one strand of Primrose.

Courtesy of the Dennison Manufacturing Company

Believe It or Not, These "Hats" Are Made of Crepe Paper. Of Course They Are Not So Good in a Downpour, but They Are Certainly Cheaply and Easily Made. You Might Like to Have One to Match Each of Your Summer Frocks. Upper Left—V-Model Crownless Turban. Upper Right—Topper Model. Lower Left—Swirl Model Crownless Turban. Lower Right—Braided Bandeau. Directions for Making Each Are Included in the Accompanying Article

Three Recipes for the Family Picnic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our family is enthusiastic about picnics, both the lunch-prepared-at-home and the cooked-in-the-open kind. So we keep in the picnic hamper a set of small screw-top jars, such as mayonnaise and other food products come in, which we have labeled "Sugar," "Butter," "Cream," "Pickles," and so on, to serve as a reminder of the necessary accessories when a lunch is hastily packed. The result is that we no longer have the annoying experience of arriving at the picnic to find no butter for our buns.

To save space in my picnic hamper I make lemonade or other beverage very strong and dilute it with water when ready to serve, if I do not plan to make it on the picnic ground. This plan is, of course, feasible only when the lunch is to be eaten where a supply of pure water is known to be available.

This recipe may be served attractively on plates, alternated with lettuce nest of cold slaw, mound of potato chips and slices of tomato. Pickles, olives and radishes and triangles of bread and butter sandwiches complete the dish.

Picnic Meat Loaf

Mix together thoroughly
2½ pounds veal, ground
½ pound pork, ground
¾ cup bread crumbs
1 egg well beaten
2 hard-cooked eggs
2 canned pimientos, chopped
½ cup tomato juice
¼ cup minced parsley
1 tablespoon chopped onion
2 tablespoons salt
2 tablespoons melted butter and
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg. Place in a lightly greased loaf pan 9x5x3 and bake uncovered in a hot oven at 400° F. for 1½ hours. Makes 24 slices.

Delicious Potato Chips

Peel,
6 large, firm potatoes and immerse them in cold water. Slice as thin as possible, using a slaw cutter. Let stand again in cold water for at least an hour, until the starch is removed. Remove from the water and dry carefully with a towel, then cook in deep hot fat at 375° F. until tender, then increase heat until delicately brown. Only a small number of slices should be fried at a time, having plenty of fat and stirring occasionally. When the slices of potato are crisp, remove from the fat, drain in a sieve or on a wire cake cooling rack, and sprinkle with salt. These will keep indefinitely if they are kept in a tin container with a lock.

Sour-Cream Cole Slaw

Melt
2 tablespoons butter in a double boiler and to it add
2½ tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon mustard
2 teaspoons sugar and a
Few grains of cayenne. Cook together until frothy, stirring constantly, then gradually add
¾ cup hot milk and, very slowly add
¼ cup hot vinegar, stirring until it thickens. Pour onto
1 slightly beaten egg and cook again for 2 minutes. Cool and add
½ cup sour cream. At the picnic mix with
Cabbage finely shredded and serve on a lettuce nest.

(Mrs.) M. R., Neb.

Pale Colors for Fall

Sheer wools in neutral and off-tone pastels will be featured for fall wear. Dark colors and particularly black have been worn a great deal this summer, especially in town, so it is thought that delicate colors will reconcile women to the change from warm-weather fabrics to wool, a transition not always happily accepted.

Through the Editor's Window

Balanced Rations in Books

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps we all get into ruts in our choice of reading. Busy doing other things, don't we often pick out one book after another of the same kind, and miss the broadening influence of a more balanced ration? Some people always read novels. Others detective stories. Yet others run through one short story after another. The non-fiction crowd can have a more varied diet; but here again, there is opportunity to broaden one's choice by including the good that an occasional excellent novel, book of poems or collection of stories may provide.

Many of us, too, browse around without any real plan behind our choice, picking whatever seems attractive at the moment, so long as it promises to be good. This might be compared to passing along a cafeteria counter, picking whatever strikes our fancy, and upon reaching the cash-register, finding that we have collected all salads, or all sweets, or two or three of the more starchy vegetables. Therefore, inasmuch as most of us feel we have too little time for reading, any method that may help in choosing from among the good books merits consideration.

A group of points on which to base one's choices has been included in the current Year Book of the New York City Association of Teachers of English. This Year Book, called "Further Studies in Reading" and published at $1.50 by Noble and Noble, 100 Fifth Avenue, is primarily for teachers of English (and possibly parents of high school youngsters); but the section by Vera Main entitled "Increasing One's Own Critical-Mindedness in Reading" has interest for all of us.

Assuming that there are more good books, really good ones, than anyone of us can possibly find time to read, on what basis shall we pick the ones that we wish to include? In other words, what do we wish to gain from our recreational reading?

Fundamentally, we read to broaden our horizons, deepen our sympathetic understanding of other peoples, and bring into our own lives the many experiences that any one person cannot possibly include in her own. Through books well chosen, we can live in other times, other lands, and as if we were other people. We can learn what other sorts of persons think. We can mentally converse with those with whom we never would otherwise come into contact. Through reading we are free to reach out as is our right. Our bodies may have to stay in some small village on the prairies or in a dark little boarding-house bedroom in a huge city; but our thought can go unfettered, wherever we send it.

* * *

On what, then, do we base our choice of books? Why do we read each book on our list? For at least one of nine reasons, if we accord with Vera Main's points: (1) To heighten one's powers of perception. Will the book of our choice enrich us in this way, we ask ourselves. Della Lutes' "The Country Kitchen" is one that might be placed in this class. Have we included at least one such in our "balanced ration" of reading? (2) To expand one's intellectual horizon. This is the second point. Can we read (or learn to read) with enjoyment a book that is largely a discussion of ideas, such as Alexis Carrel's "Man the Unknown."

3. To fill some of the bleak gaps left by the patchwork scheme of modern education. For example, "What is the life history of the salmon? Was Dwight Morrow born with a silver spoon? What did Jane Addams do? What is journalism?" There are books that open up these fields to us. Do we deliberately note where our blank areas are, and through our reading gradually but persistently fill them?

4. To provide vicarious experience. We cannot live nine lives, but we can read our way into the other eight. We can "live like a queen" through "Victoria of England," by Edith Sitwell, or we can go with Byrd to the South Pole.

5. To develop awareness of style. For this "dish" in the balanced meal are suggested books like "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," by James Hilton; "The Flowering of New England," by Van Wyck Brooks, and "The Journal of Gamaliel Bradford."

* * *

6. To improve the faculty of making comparisons. There is a right kind of comparing and a wrong kind. We mean, and Vera Main means also, a constructive critical sense, for the purposes of discerning values. Under this sixth point it is suggested that we read two books by the same author or two on the same or similar subjects. The activity of thinking these comparisons through is salutary, and helps us to form workable standards of judgment.

7. To illuminate problems of human relations. An outstanding example of this class of reading is Sinclair Lewis's "It Can't Happen Here." We can make ourselves think along entirely unfamiliar lines through reading. "Time Out of Mind," by Rachel Field, is another title suggested in this group.

8. To exalt human values: What makes life significant? It is suggested that we shall find some of our answers to this question in books like "Forty Years at Hull House," by Jane Addams, and the "Life and Letters of John Galsworthy."

* * *

The final point is: 9. To build up a core of knowledge, standards, and experience that will serve as a working philosophy of criticism. Almost any thought-provoking, well-written book might be read for this reason. It is, however, important that the books chosen on this basis be sufficiently various in literary form and in content to provide a rich fare and breadth of experience.

Why do we read? If not the nine just given, have we other excellent reasons for choosing the books we read? Without any too much time for sheer recreational reading, and with an embarrassment of riches from which to choose, a working set of values is, at the very least, thrifty.

A Wednesday Column

The Japanese Women's Club of New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Inclining wholeheartedly to the gospel so vigorously preached by Nicholas Roerich—international understanding arrived at through a common love of beauty—the Japanese Women's Club of New York is giving special effort to establishing a bond of friendship with American clubwomen through the exchange of flower arrangement ideas. There are 80 members in the club, and the majority of them are non-professional women, whose homes occupy most of their time, but practically all of them live in suburban communities and all of them have gardens.

"Not necessarily the classical type of Japanese garden, to be sure," says Mrs. R. Arai of Riverside, Conn., president of the club, "but at least little places for growing things. We are all especially interested in the Garden Club of America," Mrs. Arai went on, "and this gives us a basis for frequent meetings with American friends, who have many things to teach us about gardening, in exchange for what we can tell them of the ancient philosophy of flower arrangement that is characteristic of Japan."

Began With War Service

Although New York is a center of the most complex and cosmopolitan club life, the Japanese Women's Club seems unique. It was organized 20 years ago, during the first months of America's participation in the World War, so that Japanese women residents in the States might do their share of sewing for the Red Cross. Mrs. Arai, who is the wife of one of the first importers of raw silk to come to the United States to live, was supervisor of the Madison Avenue workroom in those days. Mr. Arai has lived in the States for almost 50 years.

Club meetings are held once a month at the Nippon Club in West 93d Street and, while it would have been pleasant to continue the use of English in club study of world affairs, the club has had to adapt itself to a fluctuation of membership as the majority of members are wives of men whose commissions in the States are temporary, and English has shown itself hard for the Japanese to learn very quickly; so that all programs nowadays are conducted in Japanese. And perhaps this very fact has stimulated the establishment of friendships with American women by means of the universal language of flowers.

The club is really a social organization, as Mrs. Arai points out, and takes pride in broadening the knowledge of Japan among Americans. When a large garden club delegation went to Japan two years ago, members of the club were instrumental in arranging for them to be received in Japanese homes never visited by unsponsored foreigners.

"We need American friends," Mrs. Arai added, "and want our American friends to see Japan in her true light.

"While the club does have frequent flower shows, it must not be thought that we do not have our serious study too. We would like to have gone on studying world affairs in the English language, but so many of the young Japanese women who have come here have not had enough time to learn the tongue before their husbands were shifted to other posts. So, to make the club continue to mean something vital and alive in the lives of these young people, we have returned to using the Japanese language in our meetings. We bother very little with parliamentary procedure, I'm afraid, but try to make the club, by its very informality, a definite contribution to their life in a new country.

Message to America

"When we do have flower shows, we feel that they make a message from Japan to America. The art of flower arrangement, as the Japanese knows it, is inseparably associated with the Buddhist philosophy, and the roots of the theory of flower arrangement, typifying Heaven, Man and Earth, become readily intelligible to our American friends. While most of our members are well versed in the traditional flower arrangements, they are not professional lecturers; but here again, a certain informality about the exchange of knowledge on the subject helps understanding."

JANET MABIE

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

IV

The rug in the library was another problem—rugs seem to have a way of becoming problems in hospitable homes. Three long seams on a nine by twelve—and each one strained to the point of breaking! Safety at least demanded that something be done. And like everything else that demands a solution, before long it found one—and a most satisfactory one, too.

The rug was turned face down on the floor. A roll of old denim, faded but stout, was brought out and torn into long strips eight or ten inches wide. A big pot of plain flour paste was made and with liberal applications of this the strips were pasted down the full length of each seam. The strips were wider than the immediate need, reaching out to reinforce threads that might weaken later—not a bad plan in many affairs.

The rug was made good for many another long day of wear, a sense of tidiness and safety replaced one of untidiness and apprehension—a state certainly worth achieving by a few hours' work.

R. S.

Numbers I, II and III ran May 12 and June 4 and 18. Number V will appear soon.

Here's something new for breakfast — a crispy, crunchy apple creation. Serve it as a breakfast food, dessert or confection. Nothing but apples—with core and peel removed—crisped into golden nuggets. It's a taste sensation—piquant and fruity—delicate for delicate tastes. So new you can't buy it in stores as yet, but you can send for 3 cans and serve in many delightful ways. Surprise your family and friends with this new apple product. Each 2½ can contains equivalent of 16 average size apples. Send $1.00 today. Appella Corporation, 606 Union St., Seattle, Washington.

3 cans for $1

A BROCHURE
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by
EMILY L. THOMAS
Some timely and needful comments on the Beatitudes $.50 a copy
Kenworthy Printing Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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Boston, Mass.

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Nature's own beautifier $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving $1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER $1.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
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Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly improved by KozaK-ing. Muddy splashes, dirt, grime disappear like magic. Over 7 million used since first advertised in Monitor 10 years ago. Now sold at highest grade chain and independent auto supply stores. Such as Western Auto, Kresge $1 Stores, Ward's. Or complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit direct from factory postpaid $1. Results unbelievable without trial. Sold on approval or money back guarantee. Please mention Monitor when purchasing at stores.
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Business and Industry

International Agreement on Internal Prices Seen Essential

Commerce and Finance

Unemployment Is Seen as Nation's Pressing Problem

"The most pressing problem in the United States today is unemployment," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

"It not only is of deep direct concern to the millions out of work," continues the letter, but it is a national issue of transcending importance as it is the root of budget deficits and the bases for far-reaching legislation in regard to the limitation of hours, regulation of business, government invasion into the field of private enterprise and in general for the growing centralization of the Federal Government.

Millions Unemployed

"Despite its vital importance, no periodic census of the unemployed is taken. Based upon the estimates compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, there were 45,316,000 persons employed in March, 1937, out of a total labor force of 52,844,000. This would leave 7,528,000 unemployed as of that date. Approximately 35 per cent of the total population is now gainfully employed and this compares with about 39 per cent in 1929.

"In the analysis of the unemployment problem it is essential to know in general how the unemployed are distributed by classes of occupation.

"Employment in manufacturing lines has not only regained the loss of the depression period but has increased more than 5 per cent above the average for 1929. Other lines whose employment is above the boom level are agriculture, trade, distribution and finance. The most backward industry in this connection is building where the number of workers engaged is nearly 60 per cent below the average of 1929, whereas hourly wages of construction workers are back to the predepression level. In other words, those at work in this industry are benefiting at the expense of the unemployed. The same situation obtains in the case of railroads.

"Some authorities contend that we are doomed to have a permanent group of about 5,000,000 or so unemployed because of the displacement of men by machines. This same cry has been heard ever since the beginning of the industrial revolution 150 years ago. Over a period of time it has been found that machines not only provide more jobs but increase the real wages of the workers and reduce the hours of labor. At present employment is more nearly normal in those industries that are highly mechanized whereas unemployment is the greatest in such lines as building where labor-saving devices are not extensively used.

Unemployment Inevitable

"It has been said that a large permanent class of unemployed is inevitable in the country because of our industrial maturity. According to that theory we would expect Great Britain to be in a most unfavorable position as her industrial history extends back over a much longer period than ours. We find, however, that the total number of persons employed in Great Britain on June 30, 1936, was 1,700,000 more than in 1923. During this period the population increased by about 2,000,000 so that the number of unemployed in 1936 was only 300,000 in excess of the earlier year, despite the increase in population. This showing has been made possible by a shift of labor from the declining industries to those that are new and expanding.

"Industry works at its maximum effectiveness and offers the greatest opportunity for employment when costs in various lines of activity are in line so that goods can be freely exchanged. Industrial efficiency also requires the prevalence of friendly labor relations, reasonable wages and profits, as well as adequate and economical transportation facilities.

"The key to the solution of the unemployment problem lies in increased production at prices that will move goods into consumers' channels," concludes the letter.

Nash to Expand Plants

Nash automobile plants in Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee, Wis., have scheduled a $2,000,000 expansion program to keep pace with increasing sales, Courtney Johnson, general sales manager of the Nash Motors division of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp., announced in Boston. Shipments of 1937 models have more than doubled the totals of last year, according to Mr. Johnson.

Canadian Pig Iron Output High in May

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa

Production of pig iron in Canada during May was the highest monthly output since May, 1930, at 78,147 tons, against 68,138 the previous month and 58,832 in May, 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. The month's output included 61,008 tons of basic iron, 14,578 foundry iron and 2561 malleable iron.

Output of steel amounted to 120,843 tons, against 121,426 in April and 94,602 in May last year.

Autarchy Helps None but Hurts All, Says Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Proposals of means for undoing, at least partially, the damage done by efforts to achieve national self-sufficiency were put forward at the final session of the Harris Foundation institute by Pierre Denis, economist.

M. Denis, a former member of the League of Nations financial section, had previously shown that nations which insulate themselves economically do not gain the good they seek but hurt themselves and others.

Should Revise Systems

Since one contributing cause of autarchy is the desire of nations to make themselves economically independent in case of war, M. Denis held that one way to check it was to revise systems of neutrality so that an attacked country would not be deprived of economic resources from outside. If this is not done, said M. Denis, you have neutrality designed to make the world safe for autarchy.

Looking toward better international relations in the field of tariffs and currency, M. Denis held that autarchic policies in these matters could not be ended by any nation acting alone, nor could reciprocal trade treaties, as now carried out, be expected to do the work. If countries are to open their markets by reducing tariffs, said the economist, they must be sure they are not extending an unfair advantage to countries which artificially reduce prices below the world level by manipulating their internal economic policies.

"International agreement must therefore be reached on interpretation of the 'most favored nation' clause, an understanding which will involve a definition of up to what point governments are entitled artificially to reduce their internal prices," continued M. Denis. "If such limits are exceeded by any government, it will have to be considered as excluded from the community of trading nations."

Must Agree on Internal Policy

The Tri-Partite Agreement between the United States, Great Britain, and France represents a first, though temporary, stage of co-operation in the field of currency, Mr. Denis pointed out. Permanent equilibrium between currencies can be maintained, in M. Denis' judgment, only if the interested countries agree on certain general lines of internal economic policy, such as a stable relation between their own internal prices and world prices, as to standards of life for their populations, and also if they agree to make a moderate use of government credit.

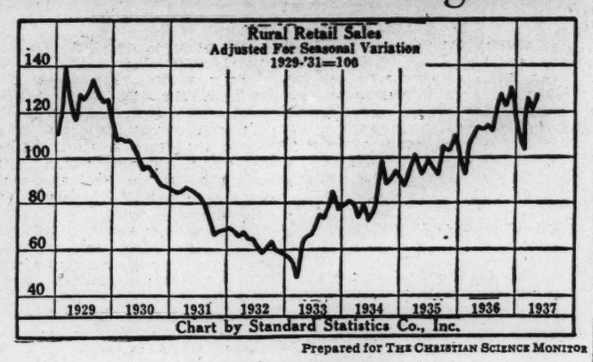
"Devaluation of the dollar has improved the relative favorable position of the United States, for it has reduced American prices as compared with gold prices," he said in discussing the world currency situation. "Under pre-war conditions the influx of gold to the United States would have resulted in expansion of currency and credit and in an increase of prices in this country. The government, however, has been trying to avoid this internal rise in prices by sterilizing gold.

"Seen from a world point of view the natural solution of the problem would seem to be one of two alternatives: Either the United States ceases to sterilize gold and lets its prices go up, or it ceases to buy gold, letting the dollar appreciate in terms of gold, which would, in another manner, increase the relation between United States prices and world prices."

Expects Tire Price Advance

NEW YORK—Dow, Jones & Co. stated that current rubber and labor costs would probably result in an advance of about 15 per cent in prices of original equipment tires contracts which expire June 30.

Mail Order Sales Gains Reflect Record Farm Purchasing Power



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As a result of the record high purchasing power of farmers, the mail order companies are showing sales gains notably larger than those of other major retail outlets.

Mail order sales in the first five months of the year were approximately 26 per cent above a year ago, which compares with an increase of only about 11 per cent for department stores and about 15 per cent for general chains.

Only a small proportion of the impressive gain can be attributed to higher selling prices, as mail order catalog prices for spring and summer have averaged only about 1 per cent above last year.

Oregon Banks Want No Branch Banking Across State Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—Vigorous opposition to two measures pending in the national Congress, one of which would permit branch banking across State lines and the other of which would discontinue the dual banking system, was voted here this month by bankers of Oregon.

The bankers, meeting in two separate conventions as the Independent Bankers' Association of the State and the Oregon Bankers' Association, not only took a definite stand against the pending federal legislation, sponsored by Senator McAdoo, of California, but also struck at all branch banking.

Both groups adopted resolutions condemning such legislation as they deemed would impair or restrict the present system of banking or that would remove present restrictions now governing the extension of branch banking, both in this State and in the nation. The Independent Bankers' Association, acting separately, went even further and by unanimous vote adopted a resolution requesting Congress to repeal the entire national branch banking act.

Principal speaker before the Oregon bankers was J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency for the Federal Government. Here on a western tour, Mr. O'Connor painted an optimistic picture of banking conditions in Oregon and throughout the nation.

He declared that there was no occasion for nervousness regarding the present or future financial condition of the United States.

"Over a period of more than 20 months only one small national bank has failed in the entire United States and that failure was caused by embezzlement," O'Connor told delegates. "The banking structure of the nation is in a healthy condition," he added.

Sees Rise in Cost Of Life Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY—Increases in the cost of insurance appear inevitable, A. L. Dern of Fort Wayne, Ind., vice-president and director of agencies of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, told 200 field men and home office officials at the company's 1937 Eastern regional convention.

"Finding suitable investments," he said, "continues to be one of the major problems of the insurance business. Steadily increasing taxes are adding their burden to low insurance yields as a strain on the premiums we can charge. We can see no immediate relief. The necessity for an increase in rates still faces us."

May Business in Far West Continues to Show Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Business in the Far West declined .3 per cent in May from the previous month but showed an increase of 9.1 per cent above the corresponding month in 1936, according to the preliminary index of the Bank of America Business Review.

The decline carried the index to 78.8 per cent of normal, 5.4 per cent below the recovery high of December, 1936, and represents the fifth consecutive decrease recorded in 1937. This compares with a 3.9 per cent decline for the first five months of last year.

May indices for car loadings, dollar volume of retail sales and electric power production bettered April marks with percentage gains of 2.7, 1.0 and 10.9, respectively. Offsetting these advances, May building permit values slipped 10.4 per cent from April figures and bank debits declined 7 per cent. Adjustment for one less trading day in May reduced the bank debit decrease to 3.3 per cent.

Motorists Pay U. S. In 1936 Fiscal Year $1,349,000,000 Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS—At the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, motorists in the United States will have paid an average of $48 apiece in taxes, direct and indirect, contributing a total of $1,349,000,000 or 10½ per cent of the nation's entire tax revenues, according to a study just released by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

In a detailed advance estimate, the report sets total federal, state and local tax collections at $12,872,000,000 for the fiscal year just ending. General property taxes contribute $4,718,000,000, and income taxes—federal, state, and local — $2,629,000,000, according to the study, with the owners of 28,000,000 motor vehicles ranking a strong third as a source of revenue.

Gasoline and oil taxes, totaling $884,000,000 make up the bulk of motorists' current tax contributions. All 48 states and the District of Columbia now levy taxes on gasoline, in addition to federal levies on gasoline and oil. Combined federal and state taxes on gasoline average slightly over five cents per gallon, for the country as a whole.

The purchaser of a new low-priced car pays $101 in taxes, direct and indirect, during his first year of ownership, according to the study.

He pays approximately $64 in taxes as a part of the original purchase price, the study shows. This figure includes $3.30 estimated tax content in the freight costs, $14.41 in excise taxes, and numerous direct and indirect taxes which accumulate in material and production costs to an estimated amount of $46.10.

Tax Collections Up 12 P. C. in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Special tax collections in Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30 will exceed $10,000,000. A preliminary report covering the first 11 months of the year reveal collections amounting to $9,564,507, an increase of 12 per cent over the corresponding period for last year. With no change in the tax rates for the two periods, the increase is hailed as a substantial sign of returning prosperity in this section.

The figure represents total collections in inheritance taxes, beer licenses and fees, income and corporation franchise taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle registration and sales taxes.

The returns for the fiscal year to June 1, with last year's figures in parenthesis, are as follows: Inheritance tax, $152,237.46 ($104,770.26); beer licenses and fees, $96,739.26 ($89,569.91); income and corporation taxes, $1,338,311.08 ($862,653.29); gasoline taxes, $2,944,016.11 ($2,662,071.48); motor vehicle registration, $793,182.97 ($728,692.68); sales taxes, $3,034,318.14 ($2,062,590.04).

Atlantic Refining Spends $9,401,000 for Oil Lands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Through recent purchases and leases of oil properties the Atlantic Refining Company has substantially increased its supply of crude oil produced from properties owned or controlled by the company, according to Robert H. Colley, president.

"During 1936," Mr. Colley states, "the Atlantic Refining Company spent $9,401,000 for the purchase or lease of lands in oil-producing areas. During the current year, proportionate investments are being made in this same direction. At the present time, the company is producing 25 per cent more crude oil than was the case at the end of 1935."

Recently the company brought in its deepest producing well which is located in the Dickinson Area, Galveston County, Texas, where production was encountered at a depth of 8098 feet.

World Zinc Consumption

NEW YORK—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported that world zinc consumption excluding the United States averaged 93,700 short tons during the three months just ended compared with a monthly average of 95,504 tons in 1937 and 92,657 tons monthly in 1936. World lead consumption excluding the United States during the last three months averaged 100,580 tons against 101,977 tons monthly in 1937 and 103,867 tons monthly in 1936.

Middle Road Seen As Best Way For Labor and Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 30—Members of the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University have charted before them today three roads the Washington Government may take in connection with industry and labor.

The course was outlined by Prof. Albert S. Keister of the University of North Carolina and editor of the Southern Economic Journal, following addresses before the class yesterday when two faculty members of the graduate school assumed the roles of John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and Tom M. Girdler, head of the Republic Steel Corporation, and essayed to present their respective views on industrial-labor relations.

Divergence of Opinion

William A. Irwin, professor of economics at Washburn College, took the role of Mr. Lewis and Prof. Stewart P. Meech, of the University of Chicago School of Business, that of Mr. Girdler. Edward Stone, of the resettlement Administration in Washington, was impartial chairman, but he found it impossible to reconcile the conflicting views of the speakers impersonated, and he was unable to bring about an accord.

The divergence of opinion was marked from the beginning.

Professor Meech held that the sit-down strike was "a plain case of trespass," adding that the Committee for Industrial Organization had been the cause of violence when it occurred.

"The great middle classes will never approve such tactics," he declared.

Mr. Lewis, he said, was seeking personal power and wealth, and he strongly defended the right of non-union workers to hold their jobs.

Prof. Irwin as stoutly upheld what he asserted were the rights of labor, chief of which was the right to make a living. He held that "peaceful picketing" was a misnomer and that workers had a right to keep men from going to work when such work kept organized labor from earning a living. He charged industry with having many "arsenals" and absolved workers from blame if they adopted similar methods of violence.

At the conclusion of the debate, Prof. Keister presented his three-point formula.

"We can travel one of three ways," he said. "We can take a road to the right and a combination of military powers and hard-boiled employers will keep labor down with machine guns.

Or to the Left

"Or, we can take a road to the left; yield everything to labor; let labor rule industry and government. In that way would lie a dictatorship of labor, without trained leadership or responsibility, and chaos would be the end.

"Our hope is for a balanced society in which we would recognize the business man, the capitalist, the laboring man, the manager and the consumer, or public, there would be a working out of our problems through patient compromise and willingness to make changes."

Spencer Miller, secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, envisaged a bridging of the breach between the federation and the Committee for Industrial Organization within a year.

Retail Advertising Near 1936 Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Advertising Age reported retail display advertising the week ended June 19 came within 1.2 per cent of equaling that of the corresponding 1936 period, which was the record week last year.

Newspapers in 78 major cities carried 21,356,845 lines compared with 21,614,120 a year ago when retailers conducted promotion programs due to bonus distribution. For the year to date these papers carried 500,217,008 lines, a gain of 5.8 per cent compared with the corresponding 1936 period.

Ethyl-Dow Chemical Plans To Expand Bromine lPant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—A $1,000,000 expansion program has been announced by officials of the Ethyl-Dow Chemical Company's plant for recovery of bromine from the sea at Kure Beach, near Wilmington, North Carolina. Capacity will be doubled, and the annual output of ethylene dibromide will be stepped up to 20,000,000 pounds to keep pace with increased demand for ethyl fluid, officials said.

The plant when construction is completed, July 1, will be enabled to draw 137,000 gallons of water from the sea a minute, a volume great enough to meet the drinking water requirements of two cities the size of New York, allowing each inhabitant 10 gallons daily. Approximately 2000 gallons of seawater must be treated to obtain one pound of bromine. Ethylene dibromide, which is 85 per cent bromine, is added to tetraethyl lead, the anti-knock factor, to be mixed with gasoline.

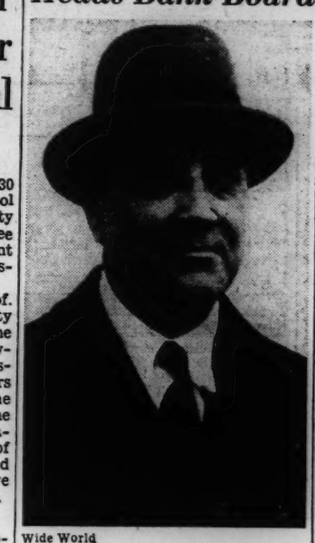
Value of San Francisco Stock Sales Up 9 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The San Francisco Stock Exchange operations for January through May totaled 3,486,955 shares with a market value of $80,649,746, and show a 9 per cent increase in value of shares traded though an 8 per cent decline in number of shares in comparison with the same months of last year, the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco, reports.

Trading on the San Francisco Curb Exchange totaled 4,062,096 shares with an $18,292,862 value, was 25 per cent higher in number and 22 per cent in value than the figures for a year earlier.

Heads Bank Board



Wide World

Jackson E. Reynolds

Elected Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank of New York. He Succeeds the Late George F. Baker

Reynolds Chairman Of First National Bank of New York

NEW YORK (AP) — Jackson E. Reynolds, who was succeeded by Leon Fraser as president of the First National Bank of New York last December, has been elected chairman of the board in the place of the late George F. Baker, who passed on last month.

In the intervening months the 64-year-old lawyer-banker had remained with the institution in an advisory capacity. He joined the First National many years ago at the behest of Mr. Baker's father, George F. Baker Sr., and was elected president in 1922.

His accession to the chairmanship of the board means that for the first time in nearly 75 years the executive head of the bank will be other than a Baker.

Mr. Reynolds was born in Woodstock, Ill. He taught law at Columbia University, where Franklin D. Roosevelt was one of his pupils, before going to the Central Railroad of New Jersey as general counsel and thence to the First National.

Landon K. Thorne was elected a member of the board to fill Mr. Baker's unexpired term.

Australia Seeking To Equalize Trade With United States

NEW YORK (AP)—R. G. Casey, Finance Minister of Australia, expressed the hope that trade between the Commonwealth and the United States—now balanced heavily in favor of America—would be more nearly equalized in the near future.

Accompanied by Mrs. Casey, the Finance Minister arrived by steamship en route home from London where he attended the coronation of George VI and participated in the Imperial Conference.

"The United States," Mr. Casey said, "bought more wool from Australia last year than ever before and this is a hopeful sign."

Mr. Casey will spend several days in New York and Washington and expects to hold conferences with Secretary of State Hull, Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, and Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System.

He was asked about American labor troubles and replied:

"I cannot comment on your situation, but in Great Britain and Australia we discovered long ago that the right of labor recognition was an inevitable thing. Your labor is going through the stage of getting the right to be recognized. We went through it years ago and now labor is well organized and everything is settled by arbitration boards."

Swope, Young, Get $50,000 Increase In 1936 Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission by General Electric Company show that Owen D. Young and Gerard Swope each received $146,500 salary and bonus in 1936 against $96,000 the year before, an increase of $50,500. Of the 1936 sum, $40,000 represented bonus.

The annual report to the SEC reveals that 39 other officers received a total of $661,327. The firm of Fish, Richardson & Neave was paid $92,823 by the company last year for legal services.

K. R. Kingsbury received $150,100 as president of the Standard Oil Company of California, while W. H. Bevy received $75,075 and R. W. Hanna $60,075 as vice-presidents of the company.

Other payments recorded with the SEC for 1936 follow:

Battle, Herbert & Helsell, attorneys	$52,877
Lawler & Felix, attorneys	45,650
Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, attorneys	138,350
Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants	58,500
McCann-Erickson, advertising	125,058
Geophysical Service, Inc.	213,928
Young Patrol Service	28,772
Caulee Trading Co., commission agent	70,880
J. A. Balsch Jr., commission agent	41,491
J. W. Rozzelle, commission agent	60,792
E. & S. Peterson, commission agent	29,400
Hitchcock Oil Co., commission agent	29,226
Murphy Petroleum Co., commission agent	39,911
Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., commission agent	63,804
American Factors, Ltd., commission agent	25,632
Mitsui & Co., commission agent	72,101
Idaho Fuel and Supply Co., commission agent	21,632
Asano Bussan Co., commission agent	48,164

Other companies reported 1936 salaries and data as follows:

Standard Oil of Indiana

Edward G. Seubert, president	$105,400
Allan Jackson, vice president	59,400
C. J. Barkdull, executive vice president and treasurer	56,400
Turner, Rodgers & Winn, attorneys	78,555
McElreath & Suggett, lease brokers	21,961
Nims & Verdi, attorneys	108,200
Price, Waterhouse & Co., auditors	36,000
Kellogg, Emery & Vinnes-Brown, attorneys	85,000
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., services*	184,614
W. M. Burton, annuitant	59,310
R. W. Stewart, annuitant	45,722

*Naval architectural service in connection with construction of four tankers.

United Stores Corporation

R. W. Jameson, president	$40,917
Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys	208,500
Sanderson & Porter, engineers	88,905

Beatrice Creamery Company

Clinton H. Haskell, president	$39,990
J. T. McGreer, vice-president and general manager	26,418

American Express Company

R. L. Clarkson, chairman	$41,450
F. P. Small, president	81,450
R. T. Read, executive vice-president	32,523
Carter, Leyard & Hilburn, attorneys	21,000
Haskins & Sells, accountants	35,000
Amerex Holding Corporation held shares, or 98.40 per cent.	177,300

Marine Midland Corporation

James G. Blaine, vice-president (president Marine Midland Trust Company of New York)	$53,363
Bayard F. Pope, chairman	37,258
George F. Rand, president (president Marien Trust Company, Buffalo)	72,940

General Motors Acceptance Corporation

John J. Schumann Jr., president	$80,405
Ira G. McCreery, vice-president	24,670
August Friese, vice-president	10,051
(Figures include additional renumeration through stock holdings in General Motors Management Corporation.)	
Haskins & Sells, accoutants	$129,225
Retail Credit Company, credit reporting	51,316

R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

Percy S. Strauss, president	$100,420
Edwin I. Marks, vice-president	102,075
Delos Walker, vice-president	81,810
Leon Lauterstein, attorney	86,175
Alfred J. McCasker	63,053
Touche, Niven & Co., auditors	39,850

Collins & Aikman Corporation

Willis G. McCullough, president	75,220
Chas. B. Rockwell, vice-president	45,180
Paul J. Torchiana, vice-president	27,580
Chamberlin, Kafer, Wilds & Jube, attorneys	60,000

Melville G. Curtis owns 96,140 common shares, or 17.09 per cent; Mr. McCullough owns 98,100 shares or 17.43 per cent, and Sloane & Co. own 5892 shares, or 12.05 per cent of the convertible preferred stock.

112 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

INTEREST BEGINS JUNE 15

Write for folder "Banking by Mail"

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity

Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston

2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange

General Brokerage Service

BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

RALPH LOWELL, *Resident Partner*

The successful operation of any Trust depends upon the character, competence and experience of the Trustee you appoint.

The
New England Trust Company

DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
BACK BAY BRANCH :: 99 NEWBURY STREET
BOSTON

Member Federal Reserve System

Home Loans

- For Long Terms
- Pay Monthly Like Rent
- Quick Service

Joseph Warren Co-operative Bank
2371 Washington Street
Roxbury HIG. 7952

ACCOUNTANT WITH 14 YEARS' EXPERIENCE SEEKS NEW CONNECTION . . . . .

Now in charge of the accounting departments two large mortgage guarantee and title companies. Thoroughly experienced in the banking, real estate and building and loan field.

Have made all reports required by the Banking and Insurance Dept. of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well as all Federal and State tax reports.

Specialized in higher accounting, investment accounting, and cost accounting at the University of Pittsburgh, and can adapt this experience to any business needing a thorough accountant. Unmarried girl. Best references, including present employer.

REPLY TO BOX M-3,
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
418 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

What's Ahead for STOCKS

This Summer and Fall?

FOR a clear review of the present situation you will want to read the UNITED OPINION Semi-Annual Review and Forecast, just issued, and to compare it with —

What We Said Last December

In our Annual Forecast for 1937, we said: "A temporary set back is likely some time during the first half, owing to legislative threats, labor troubles and buyer resistance, but activity will exceed 1936 levels."

The list of securities selected at that time for outstanding results shows a net gain today despite the sharp market decline.

These selections included:

	Rec. at	Now
Goodrich	31	40
Oliver Farm Equip.	44	60
Phillips Petroleum	46	54

10 Stocks for Fall

With our Semi-Annual Forecast is presented a list of 10 stocks, selected from the most favored industries, offering outstanding profit possibilities for the balance of the year.

Get This List FREE!

You may have an introductory copy of this valuable list and Balance-of-the-Year Forecast, without obligation.

Send for Bulletin C. S. M. 55 FREE!

UNITED BUSINESS SERVICE
210 Newbury St. Boston, Mass.

Business and Industry

Gross Debt of U.S. Now $36,400,000,000, Highest on Record

Commerce and Finance

Barkley Measure Is Criticized By Investment Group

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP)—A spokesman for the Investment Bankers Association urged the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today to modify the Barkley Trust Indenture Bill, designed to protect investors through more stringent regulation of bond-issue indentures.

Benjamin J. Buttenweiser, chairman of the association's trust indenture committee, praised part of the measure as "decidedly constructive and sound," but argued that other sections would give "too much power of an undefined nature" to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The bill is intended to increase the responsibility of trustees for security issues. It would forbid their having any conflicting interest in the firm floating the bonds.

Makes Protest

Mr. Buttenweiser, who is a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., heads the special committee on trust indentures, which includes Milton C. Cross, Allen N. Jones, Karl Weisheit and George D. Woods.

The memorandum submitted by the special committee read in part:

"At the outset the Investment Bankers Association wishes to emphasize that, for the continued improvement of financing methods and standards and for the protection of investors, it heartily favors any legislation which will better serve and safeguard the important interests which the investment banking business serves. Consequently it feels that certain provisions of the bill represent decidedly constructive and sound legislation. However, the association equally feels that in certain other respects the bill is unsound in that, through the very generality of some of its provisions, it delegates to the Securities and Exchange Commission powers far beyond what the association believes Congress would knowingly delegate to any administrative body of the Government and far in excess of the responsibilities which any such body might feel warranted in assuming.

"Specifically we refer to Section 7(m) (1) and (3) Page 40, Lines 7 to 15 and 18 to 19), wherein it is stated that

the indenture to be qualified shall contain such provisions as the commission shall deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors in the respect of . . . restrictions or conditions on the release and substitution of any property subject to the lien of the indenture and) on the issuance of additional indenture securities . . . (and) the definition of what shall constitute a default thereunder.

and to Section 8 (a) (Page 42, Lines 20 to 24, and Page 43, Lines 6 and 7), wherein it is stated that

The commission shall have authority from time to time to make, issue, amend and rescind such rules and regulations and such orders as it may deem necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors . . . and to prescribe or recommend forms of indentures or of any provisions required or permitted to be included therein.

Grants Too Much Power

"These parts of the bill, together with various similar though not so obvious portions of it, actually empower the Securities and Exchange Commission to dictate the terms, covenants and provisions of any indenture to be registered with it. It would seem extremely doubtful that Congress, on the one hand, intends to grant any such broad, unrestricted powers to any government agency or, on the other hand, that the Securities and Exchange Commission would want to shoulder the broad responsibility of having investors assume, as indeed they would have a right to infer from such provisions of this bill, that the commission, by so passing on an indenture, had approved its terms, such approval, in effect, being tantamount to formulating the terms of the security to be offered to the investing public. We feel that such assumption would become widespread among investors and would lull them into a false sense of security.

"Our feeling is that there is nothing emergent in the present investment situation to warrant undue haste in the passage of a bill embodying such a drastic change in fundamental public policy involving public reliance on governmental approval of this nature and having such far-reaching effects.

"We would therefore respectfully suggest a more careful consideration of the implications of this bill and a more detailed study of the practice of other countries in legislation of this nature, with a view to the passage of a bill which would render true protection to investors and at the same time be less deleterious in its effect on the investing public, on corporate obligers and on the investment banking business. For such study and consultation the members of the Investment Bankers Association stand entirely ready to place at the disposal of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency their experience, their facilities and their unstinted co-operation."

ARLINGTON MILLS

Lawrence, Mass. June 28, 1937

DIVIDEND NO. 142

VOTED: That a dividend of seventy-five cents per share be and is hereby declared, payable on Thursday July 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1937.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer

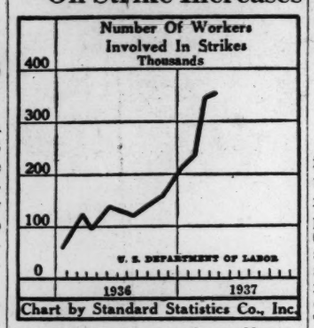
Sound Insurance Is Assurance

FIELD & COWLES

40 Broad Street, Boston

Insurance covering all needs

Number of Persons On Strike Increases



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From around 50,000 at the beginning of 1936, the number of persons involved in strikes has increased to more than 350,000. Note on the chart the sharp accentuation of the trend in the latter half of the period.

E. I. du Pont & Co. $50,000,000 Issue Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., are offering the first public financing by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. since early in 1928, an issue of 500,000 shares of $4.50 cumulative preferred stock. The price will be $100 a share plus accrued dividends.

The proceeds from the sale will provide the company with one of the largest amounts of working capital drawn from the market by an industrial concern in several years. The proceeds will be put into the general funds of the company and used with other cash funds for general corporate purposes, the chief of which, according to the registration statement, is general business expansion.

The new preferred stock will rank junior to the debenture stock of the company both as to assets and dividends, and will be redeemable, at the option of the company, on 60 days' notice, at $115 a share and accumulated dividends.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. as underwriters are the following:

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.
First Boston Corporation.
Edward B. Smith & Co.
Blyth & Co., Inc.
Bonbright & Co., Inc.
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Lazard Freres & Co., Inc.
Lee Higginson Corporation.
Lehman Brothers.
Mellon Securities Corporation.
Chas. D. Barney & Co.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Dominick & Dominick.
Hornblower & Weeks.
W. E. Hutton & Co.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
White, Weld & Co.
Laird, Bissell & Meeds.
R. L. Day & Co.
Estabrook & Co.
Hayden, Stone & Co.
Hemphill, Noyes & Co.
F. S. Moseley & Co.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler.
Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc.
Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.
Biddle, Whelan & Co.
Cassatt & Co., Inc.
E. W. Clark & Co.
Francis I. du Pont & Co.
Glore, Forgan & Co.
Graham, Parsons & Co.
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.
Laird & Co.
W. H. Newbold's Sons & Co.
Paine, Webber & Co.
R. W. Pressprich & Co.
Securities Company of Milwaukee, Inc.
Shields & Co.
Spencer Trask & Co.
Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc.
Hayden, Miller & Co.
Jackson & Curtis.
Washburn & Co., Inc.
Dillon, Read & Co.

Venezuela Crude Oil Output at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production in Venezuela set a new all-time record in May at 15,318,228 barrels, an increase of 688,012 barrels over April, and 2,128,379 higher than in May, 1936. Well completions last month were the highest in some time, and numbered 51, against 47 in April.

For the first five months of this year the country's output of crude by leading producers amounted to 66,500,689 barrels, a daily average of 440,402 barrels, and 1,980,073 over the same months in 1936, when daily average production was 424,477 barrels.

Lago Petroleum scored the largest gain in production last month, 892,261 barrels more than May, 1936, lifting its total for the full month to 5,083,894 barrels.

Ruberoid Co. Finishes St. Louis Plant Extension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Ruberoid Company has completed an extension to the St. Louis plant which will provide additional employment for 200 men and increase the factory's output of asbestos building products by more than 50 per cent, Herbert Abraham, president, announced. Production will begin early in July.

The St. Louis plant, one of nine large factories operated by the company, is largely devoted to the production of shingles and house sidings of asbestos-cement.

Additional warehousing and distributing facilities have also been provided at the St. Louis plant for the complete Ruberoid line of building products, including asphalt shingles and sidings, roll roofings, built-up roofing and waterproofing materials, building boards, building and packing papers, pipe coverings, insulation materials, paints, roof coatings and plastic cements.

Virginia Public Service Co.

NEW YORK—Net income of Virginia Public Service Co. and subsidiaries for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, was $966,441 after federal income taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal after dividends on 40,440 shares of 7 per cent preferred and on 53,779 shares of 6 per cent preferred, both of $100 par, to 46 cents a share on the 782,000 shares of $1 par common, against $774,930, or 21 cents a common share, in 1935.

Building and Loan Insured Total Is Now $1,400,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation has grown until now, after its first three years of operation, it is protecting the thrift funds of 1,500,000 individuals in savings and loan associations of the country up to $5000 each, according to an announcement by Nugent Fallon, general manager of the corporation. The act creating this insurance safeguard for investors in thrift and home finance institutions was signed by President Roosevelt on June 27, 1934.

Assets $1,403,156,000

Up to June 15 this year, thrift and home financing institutions to the number of 1738, holding gross assets of $1,403,156,000 and representing 1,465,154 investors, had become insured. The coverage extends to savings and loan associations, building and loan associations, co-operative banks and homestead associations, as institutions of this class are known variously throughout the country.

"Although $5000 is the maximum of protection per account, more than 98 per cent of these investors in insured associations are completely safeguarded," Mr. Fallon said, "since they hold less than this amount.

"The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an instrumentality of the United States, was given an initial capital of $100,000,000 from the Government. Premiums are being received at the rate of $1,580,000 a year, and accumulated reserves already total close to $8,000,000. The corporation has experienced but one loss and that amounted to only $2024. The Insurance Corporation is entirely self supporting, requiring no annual appropriations from Congress.

Ohio Leads

"Among the states the largest representation of insured associations is in Ohio, where for generations building and loan associations have been an important factor in the field of savings and home finance. There the insurance program has progressed most rapidly, 175 savings and loan associations having become insured in Ohio alone. Their size is indicated by the fact that their resources aggregate $325,000,000 and their shareholders number more than 367,000.

"In the State of New York there are now 86 insured institutions, with gross assets of about $140,000,000, and shareholders to the number of 139,606. Other states with large numbers of insured associations include Texas and Indiana with 112 each, California with 103, and Illinois with 94.

Of the present total of 1738 insured associations, 1260 are Federal Savings and Loan associations, and 478 are under charter of their respective states.

President Finds No Increase In U. S. Debt Since December

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 30—With the last day of the fiscal year at hand, President Roosevelt has just taken the corps of Washington correspondents through the financial status of the Government on the basis of a memorandum prepared by the director of the budget.

It is a stratosphere flight among the billions, but once the last six ciphers have been dropped, the figures look ordinary enough to the layman.

Mr. Roosevelt figures that last April's estimate of Government revenue and expenses have proved very closely correct. Furthermore he says that outside four items of extraordinary expense the national debt has stood still since December, 1936, and the so-called "normal" budget has been balanced.

Gross Dept $36,400,000,000

The gross debt as the year ends is $36,400,000,000. With the last six ciphers omitted that is $36,400.

From that may be subtracted certain recoverable assets which indicate that there is a big difference between a "gross" debt and a "net" debt. There is, for instance the $1,050 (six ciphers omitted) of sterilized gold. That is a direct asset. Then the Government owns another $4,000 millions in recoverable assets. Thus, by such treatment, the director of the budget figures the "net" debt is reduced to a little under $31,000 millions.

Of course there are $11,000 millions in war debts, too, but these aren't even put in the "recoverable asset" column any longer. Nobody is paying on these except Finland.

The four items of extraordinary expense are the following:

To cover purchases of sterilized gold	$1,500,000,000
Placed in vets' insurance fund (bonus)	500,000,000
Set aside for old age pension reserve	265,000,000
For unemployment insurance trust fund	200,000,000

Income Above Expectations

These four items mount up to $2,000,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt explained that these items about cover the increase in public debt of $2,000,000,000 which will be placed on the books July 1.

Comparing the figures at the year end with the revised estimates offered in April, Mr. Roosevelt said the Government had received $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 more than had been expected. In the matter of expenditures, Mr. Roosevelt said there had been an underestimate of $57,000,000. This was largly a bookkeeping matter since $40,000,000 of the increase was due to the fact that the Treasury had charged to the old age pension reserve that sum in June, which it had originally intended to charge in July.

The debt however will increase about $100,000,000 above April estimates because of failure of the RFC and Commodity Credit Corporation to make their full quota of collections for the fiscal year. The debts are good, however, Mr. Roosevelt said, and will come in later.

U. S. Expenditures Drop $800,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Here is a glance at Treasury acount books since 1930, the last fiscal year in which the Government had a surplus.

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Deficit
1931	$3,189,638,632	$4,091,597,712	$901,959,080
1932	2,005,725,437	5,153,644,895	3,147,919,458
1933	2,079,696,742	5,142,953,627	3,063,256,885
1934	3,115,554,050	7,105,050,085	3,989,496,035
1935	3,800,467,202	7,375,825,166	3,575,357,964
1936	4,115,956,615	8,879,798,258	4,763,841,643
1937	5,258,578,854	8,021,091,047	2,772,512,193

(1937 figures extend through June 26.)

Increase in Meat Prices Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Larger grain crops expected for this summer point to higher, rather than lower, prices for meats, says Standard Statistics.

Because of the scarcity of feeds during the past year, continues the report, farmers have been liquidating their livestock holdings, with the result that prices for meats have been under pressure. Whereas average grain quotations are 60 per cent above year-earlier levels and miscellaneous farm products are up 20 per cent, prices for livestock and poultry are higher by only 6 per cent. Actual meat prices are only 4 per cent above 1936 levels.

Obviously, the abnormal marketing of animals has reduced the livestock population, and offerings must necessarily decline. Farmers will no longer be inclined to dispose of their stock once the feed shortage is relieved by the new crops. The desire to fatten the animals in order to command the premium for heavy weights and the effort to withhold stock for repopulating herds will contribute to the decline in marketing.

Lloyds Pays Liquidation Dividend on U. S. Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A 3 per cent liquidation dividend of Lloyds Insurance Company of America is being distributed to 5737 policyholder creditors of the company, which is being liquidated by the New York State Insurance Department, according to Louis H. Pink, state superintendent.

On account of the large number of small claims, approximately 20,000 having been allowed for less than $100 each, and because of the small percentage being distributed, Mr. Pink said, checks were being mailed at this time only to claimants with an allowance of more than $100. Checks on claims less than that amount will be paid at the next distribution of dividends.

B. & O. Orders Locomotives

NEW YORK (AP)—Electro-Motive Corporation has received an order for two 3600 horse-power Diesel-electric locomotives from Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Railway Age reported.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Total expenditures of all governmental units in the United States for 1936, according to a preliminary estimate published by the National Industrial Conference Board, amounted to approximately $17,000,000,000.

For the fiscal year 1935, the latest for which complete information is available, the total was $14,931,000,000. This was an increase of $500,000,000 over 1934.

Record Tax Income Rates

Per capita expenditures of all units were $117.09 for 1935 and $114.11 for 1934.

In detailed form the totals for 1934 were: Federal, $6,784,000,000; states, $2,044,000,000; and local $5,621,000,000. For 1935: Federal, $6,844,000,000; state, $2,230,000,000; and local, $5,857,000,000. Only the Federal increase is shown for 1936, amounting to $1,732,000,000. This was chiefly the result of the soldiers'

Home Builders Firm, 4 Men Convicted of Mail Fraud

NEW YORK (AP)—Four men and the National Home Builders Corporation were convicted by a federal jury of mail fraud and conspiracy in defrauding small investors, including many war veterans and widows, of more than $20,000. Convicted were William and Charles S. Pomeranz of the Bronx, officials of the corporation; Ben Bart, Manhattan, a salesman, and Irving Birne, Brooklyn, an agent of the corporation. The jury disagreed concerning two other defendants.

Judge Alfred C. Coxe will impose sentence Friday. Each defendant faces a possible total imprisonment of 77 years and fines aggregating $85,000.

Testimony disclosed victims had been urged to build homes, being told by the defendants their corporation was connected with the Federal Housing Administration, and were induced to make small deposits of from $10 to $200 pending the signing of contracts to build homes. The corporation was to arrange loans. The deposits were held as "fees." Testimony showed no loans ever were made.

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-4540

Power Production 11.6 P. C. Above Similar 1936 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended June 26 was 2,238,332,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 1.1 per cent over the previous week's figure of 2,213,783,000 kilowatt hours and a gain of 11.6 per cent over output of 2,005,243,000 kilowatt hours in the same period a year ago, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The following percentage increases according to major geographic regions were reported by the institute: New England 10.4, Middle Atlantic 11.3, Central Industrial 12.7, West Central 7.1, Southern States 13.1, Rocky Mountain 10.0, Pacific Coast 5.9.

Texas Corp. Group Insurance

HARTFORD, Conn.—Over 95 per cent of the 26,000 employees of the Texas Corporation and subsidiaries have voted in favor of a group life insurance and pension plan effective July 1, it was announced by the Travelers Insurance Company. Employees in 48 states are covered.

Expert Says You Need at Least 2,000 Hens to Succeed in Poultry Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—If you have $12,300 to invest in that California poultry ranch you have been dreaming about, the University of California will supply you with a virtual blue print on what you should and should not do to assure the success of your venture.

Arthur Shultis, specialist in the agricultural extension division in the university here, says no one should attempt an investment of this nature with less than 2000 hens. That is, if he hopes to maintain a reasonably high standard of living.

Mr. Shultis estimates that one should pay about $500 for two-and-one-half acres of land, $5250 for buildings and fences, $1500 for equipment, $100 for supplies and miscellany, and $120 for approximately two weeks' supply of food and $2200 for poultry stock. This totals $9670. Out of the money remaining from the original sum would come the owner's dwelling and a small "nest egg" to serve as working capital.

Land prices and cost of other materials are sufficiently uniform to make this estimate of expenditures apply to any part of California, Mr. Shultis says. He estimates that a 2000-hen place would yield an average net of $1 a hen a year.

To those whose needs are simple and who do not want such a large place, he says that a 1000-hen ranch may be established for half the price—$6250. The net income from this, granting that careful management is exercised, it is estimated, would approximate $1000 annually.

Crane Company to Retire 7 P. C. Preferred Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Crane Company has notified holders of its 7 per cent preferred stock that all such shares will be retired on Sept. 15 at $110 per share and accrued dividends to that date, amounting to $7 per share.

Certificates will be redeemed on and after Sept. 15 at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, or at the office of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of this Preferred Stock is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus, and such offer will be made by the undersigned in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

500,000 Shares

E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company

Preferred Stock—$4.50 Cumulative

(WITHOUT PAR VALUE)

Junior to the Debenture Stock of the Company both as to assets and dividends. Preferred over the Common Stock of the Company as to assets to the extent of $115 per share and accumulated dividends on voluntary dissolution and to the extent of $100 per share and accumulated dividends on involuntary dissolution, and as to cumulative dividends at the rate of $4.50 per share per annum.

Quarterly dividend payment dates, January 25, April 25, July 25 and October 25.

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, at any time, in whole or in part, upon at least 60 days' notice, at $115 per share and accumulated dividends.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which also include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of this Preferred Stock.

THE COMPANY *The Company was organized in 1915 under the laws of Delaware and with its subsidiaries is engaged principally in manufacturing and selling diversified lines of chemical products and other products related thereto. In addition the Company and its subsidiaries hold investments in other companies, the most important being 11,956,686 shares, or 27.5%, of the outstanding common stock of General Motors Corporation, of which shares 1,956,686 are applicable to minority interests in a subsidiary. The Company is advised that Christiana Securities Company owns 3,049,800 shares, or 27.56%, of the Common Stock of the Company and that certain of the directors and officers of the Company have a controlling interest in Christiana Securities Company. The Company disclaims any admission of effective control of it by Christiana Securities Company.*

The principal manufacturing and sales activities of the Company are conducted through eleven departments or divisions, which are listed in the order of their respective positions from the standpoint of dollar volume of sales for the years 1935 and 1936, as follows: Fabrics & Finishes (including pyroxylin-coated fabrics and lacquers), Organic Chemicals (including dyestuffs), Rayon, Grasselli Chemicals (heavy chemicals), Explosives (excluding smokeless powder), "Cellophane", R. & H. Chemicals (specialized chemicals), Plastics, Krebs Pigments, Ammonia, and Smokeless Powder.

The Company and its subsidiaries have eighty-one plants in the United States and one in England, all but two of which are held in fee. In addition the Company has a large number of other properties including warehouses, magazines for explosives, distributing stores and sales offices, a number of which are held in whole or in part under lease.

CAPITALIZATION

	Balance Sheet Amount Outstanding as of December 31, 1936
Funded Debt	$ 1,135,000
Debenture Stock—6% Cumulative, $100 par value (1,092,948 shares)	109,294,800
Common Stock, $20 par value (11,045,304 shares in hands of public; 20,458 shares in treasury)	221,315,240

Note: As of December 31, 1936, 20,458 shares of Common Stock in the treasury of the Company and 767 shares owned by subsidiaries were held for awards to officers, directors and employees under bonus plans. As of May 31, 1937, there were 29,493 shares so held in the treasury of the Company and 826 shares owned by subsidiaries.

Unsecured 5% notes payable to the Trustee under the Pension Plan of the Company were outstanding as of December 31, 1936 in the amount of $20,662,354, and as of May 31, 1937 in the amount of $20,731,354, maturing yearly through 1943 in varying amounts. The Company was obligated as guarantor of principal of and interest on 5% mortgage bonds in the amount of $20,022 as of December 31, 1936, and $71,737 as of May 31, 1937.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *No specific allocation of the net proceeds (estimated at $48,628,000 after deducting expenses) to be derived from the sale of the 500,000 shares of Preferred Stock—$4.50 Cumulative has been or is intended to be made. The net proceeds will be placed in the general funds of the Company. The Company believes that it is prudent to raise additional new capital at this time to provide against contingencies calling for greater working capital and to provide against reduction of its cash funds which, assuming a reasonable dividend policy, it expects would otherwise take place over the next year due to cash expenditures for expansion of plant facilities and to increased working capital requirements to finance increased inventories and receivables resulting from a general expansion of the Company's volume of business.*

EARNINGS *The following figures are taken from the Consolidated Statement of Income in the Offering Prospectus and are subject to such Statement of Income, the related notes, and the Principles of Consolidation.*

	1934	1935	1936
Net Sales and Other Operating Revenues	$179,932,883	$220,527,780	$260,333,220
Income from Operations	30,292,441	40,839,075	52,965,490
Dividends Received from Investment in General Motors Corporation	14,999,635	22,497,720	44,004,389
Other Income	6,285,975	8,636,162	4,746,320
Consolidated Net Income	46,701,465	62,085,410	89,884,449

Dividends on the Debenture Stock amounted to $6,555,634 in 1934, and $6,557,586 in each of the years 1935 and 1936. Dividend requirements on the 500,000 shares of Preferred Stock—$4.50 Cumulative are $2,250,000 per annum.

PREFERRED STOCK—$4.50 CUMULATIVE *Total amount of Preferred Stock authorized is 500,000 shares. The Board of Directors has determined that the capital of the Company in respect of each share of Preferred Stock shall be $100. The Certificate of Incorporation of the Company provides among other things that the holders of the Preferred Stock shall have no voting power on any questions whatsoever except as otherwise provided by law, and except that in the event that the Company shall fail to pay any dividend on the Preferred Stock when it regularly becomes due and such default shall continue for the period of six (6) months, then until but not after such time as accumulated and unpaid dividends on all outstanding Preferred Stock shall have been paid, at each meeting of the stockholders of the Company held for the purpose of electing directors and at which the holders of any Debenture Stock then outstanding are not entitled to vote upon the election of directors, the holders of the outstanding Preferred Stock shall have the exclusive right, voting separately and as a class, to elect two directors or, if the total number of directors of the Company be only three, then only one director.*

No holder of any shares of the Preferred Stock shall have any preemptive or preferential right of subscription to any securities of the Company issued or sold except as the Board of Directors of the Company may determine.

UNDERWRITING *Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters, including the undersigned and others named in the Offering Prospectus, have severally agreed to purchase an aggregate of 500,000 shares of Preferred Stock—$4.50 Cumulative from the Company at $97.50 per share, or a total of $48,750,000. Such shares are to be offered to the public at $100 per share, or a total of $50,000,000, plus accrued dividends from date of issue. The underwriting discounts are $2.50 per share, or a total of $1,250,000. Under the Purchase Agreement payment for and delivery of the shares are to be made on or after July 7, 1937 but not later than July 21, 1937.*

Price $100 per Share

plus accrued dividends from date of issue

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these shares of Preferred Stock on the terms and conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement, including the approval of legal matters by Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters and by Mr. H. C. Haskell, counsel for the Company. It is expected that delivery of definitive certificates for the Preferred Stock will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., on or about July 7, 1937, against payment therefor in New York funds.

As more fully set forth in the Offering Prospectus, the Underwriters have authorized the purchase and sale, in the open market or otherwise, of the Preferred Stock for their several accounts, either for long or short account, within the limits and during the period set forth in the agreements therein referred to.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only by registered dealers from the undersigned, who will offer this Preferred Stock in this State only to registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.

Incorporated

Dated June 30, 1937.

Quotations by Assoc. Press

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1937

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 553,040
1937 vol. to date 228,868,257
1936 vol. to date 261,733,180

Numerous Stocks Up Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—With the aid of scattered short covering the stock market turned in rises of fractions to 2 or more points today. Steels and rails pushed out in front most of the session. Trading was at a leisurely pace.

Gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, American Can, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Texas Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Canada Dry and Paramount.

Bonds improved. Grains and cotton were irregular. The pound sterling was narrow. The French franc was lower at 4.10 cents.

Bonds Advance

The bond market showed rallying tendencies today under broadening of demand in response to new moderate gains in the share list.

U. S. Governments also contributed to the general improvement in tone with additional gains of from 1-32d to 9-32ds of a point. Treasury 3¼s, 1946, led the movement. The President's statement that the national debt has remained unchanged since December, excepting transactions in connection with sterilized gold, social security reserves and the veterans insurance fund, aroused interest in trading circles.

The list of corporate gainers in forenoon dealings included Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s, Texas Corp. 3½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Paper 5s and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s.

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—Curb shares pointed higher today, with utilities, oils and aircrafts dividing the best gains. Some metals were lower.

American Airlines picked up a point in early trading. Creole and Lion Oil led their division with advances of 1 to 1½, Gulf rose about ¾. Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power "A" and Niagara Hudson Power moved up fractionally. Technicolor rose around 1¾ on fair volume.

New Jersey Zinc gave up 1¼ on small dealings.

NEW YORK, June 30 (AP)—The curb market moved forward on a fairly broad front today. Oils and utilities were in the van and gains of from fractions to over a point were recorded.

Consolidated Gas of Baltimore swung up a major fraction following announcement of the company's five-month earnings. Niagara Hudson Power and Arkansas Natural Gas "A" edged up fractions, while American Superpower was unchanged.

Creole Petroleum gained more than a point and Sunray Oil, Gulf Oil and International Petroleum were improved. Mining issues were a little mixed. Newmont Mining lifted a point, while New Jersey Zinc fell around 1¼. Leaning forward were Pitney Bowes, Fisk Rubber, United Wall Paper, Glen Alden and Technicolor.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ 1/16%	⅛@ 1/16%	1/16@⅛%
60 days	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@ 1/16	⅛@⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	¾
Short bills	¾
Bar silver	20 5/16d
Bar gold	140s 9d

	¾
	¾
20d	19 1/16d
140s 9d	138s 9½d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2
San Francisco	2	Paris	2½
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	3
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5½
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe			
	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.93⅛	$3.93⅛	$4.93⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.93⅛	4.93⅛	4.93⅛	8.2397
France—franc	†	†	†	‡
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1688	.1693	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2284	.2290	.2295	‡
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	‡
Germany—mark	.4008	.4011	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5493	.5494	.5494	‡
Sweden—krona	.2545	.2545	.2545	.4537
Norway—krone	.2479	.2479	.2479	.4537
Denmark—krona	.2204	.2203	.2203	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0091	.3267
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	.0349	‡
Finland—finmark	.0219	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1895	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America				
Argentine—peso†	.3025	.3030	.3030	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0660	.0660	.0660	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0395	.0395	.0395	.3060
Peru—sol	.2525	.3625	.3625	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5825‡	.5825‡	1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2372	.2872	.2872	.8440
India—rupee	.3727	.3725	.6180	‡
Java—florin	55'8	.5120	.5120	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3031	.3044	.3044	‡
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	‡	.4737
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5794	.5800	.5800	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.5025	.5025	.5025	.5000
	Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9944	.9984	1.6931	
	Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440	

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	45	45	45	+ ½
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jun 29
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	17	16¼	15⅜	16¼	+ ¾
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
36	28	Addressogr (.60g)	3	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
4⅜	2	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (3a)	13	69¾	67½	69½	+2½
5¼	2⅛	Air Way El Ap	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	3	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	18	2⅝	2½	2½	
58½	40	Allegh pf xw	2	40	40	40	Jun 17
59¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	2	36¼	34½	36¼	Jun 29
59	34	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	35	35	35	Jun 29
52½	39	Allegh pr pf	2	36	35½	35½	Jun 26
45⅝	30½	Allegh Stl (.80g)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 21
258½	215	Al Chem & D (6)	5	219	217	217½	+ ½
33⅛	21	Allied Mills (2g)	5	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
21⅞	15	Allied Stra (.20a)	11	17½	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
85	74	Allied Stra pf (5)	2	74½	74¼	74¼	+ ¼
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	18	60½	58½	60½	+1⅝
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	23⅞	23½	23⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	6	£5	83½	£5	+2
102½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Jun 29
41⅜	20¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	8	97½	93	96	+4
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156⅝	156½	156	— ½
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	48¼	46¼	48¼	+1⅝
104½	78	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	77	77	77	−2
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	8	28½	28	28½	— ¼
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	125	125	125	−14¾
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	+1¼
23⅜	19	Am Colortype	2	14¾	14½	14½	Jun 25
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	2	21	21	21	
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	25½	25	25½	
13½	5¾	Am Encaus Til	28	6	5⅜	6	+ ¼
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	12	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42½	41½	42½	Jun 24
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	3	49	49	49	+1
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	2	20¾	19½	20¾	+1
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	15	14¾	14¾	
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
55¾	36¾	Am H & L pf (3)	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun 28
52⅜	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
4¾	2½	Am Ice	4	42	42	42	— ½
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	Am Internat	5	21½	21	21	Jun 29
58⅞	37	Am Loco	6	13	12¾	13	+ ½
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	5	39	37	39	+1
29⅜	18⅜	Am M&Fdy (½g)	2	101¼	101¼	101¼	
13⅜	7⅞	Am M&Met (.45g)	3	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	8	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	47½	44½	44½	Jun 28
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	1	115	115	115	Jun 25
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	12	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ½
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	6	51	50¼	51	+1
29½	18⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	5	44½	45½	45½	+1
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	54	19½	18⅝	19¼	+ ½
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	20	34¾	33⅜	34½	+ ⅝
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	3	24⅝	24	24⅜	+ ⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	25	84½	82½	83½	+ ½
67½	52¼	Am Snuff (3a)	4	140½	140¼	140½	−1
73¼	48⅝	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	1	52½	52½	52½	Jun 28
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	37	53½	51½	53½	+2¼
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (3)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	46	45½	46	+2½
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	124½	124½	124½	−2⅜
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	2	213¾	213¼	213¾	Jun 29
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	28	166¾	161	166¾	+6½
99⅞	74½	Am Tob B (5)	7	76½	75¾	76¼	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	7	77	76¼	76¾	+ ¼
20½	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	134	134	134	Jun 28
29½	15¼	Am Wat W (.40g)	6	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅜
107	88	Am W W 1pf (6)	21	17	15¾	17	+ ⅝
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	6	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L&S	4	55⅛	54½	55⅛	Jun 29
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	2	10¾	10½	10½	+ ½
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
69½	47¾	Anaconda (.80g)	12	51	50⅜	50⅝	Jun 25
97	.9	Anacon W&C (1½g)	58	52¾	51⅝	52¾	+2¼
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jun 18
37½	20	Andes Cop	2	22	22	22	+ ½
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	20	20	20	Jun 25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
111	106¼	Armour Del pf (7)	1	40	40	40	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (1.35g)	2	106	106	106	— ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	79	11⅝	10⅜	11⅛	+ ⅜
128	90	Arm Ill pf (7)	2	90	39¾	90	— ¾
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	1	103	103	103	Jun 17
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	5	62	62	62	+1⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ½
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	+ ¾
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	4	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
120	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	2	51⅛	51	51	Jun 25
104	94⅜	Atchison pf (5)	19	78¼	74¾	76¾	+1¾
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	1	93	93	93	−1⅝
29	17½	Atl G & W In	15	50	48¼	49½	+ ¾
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1		18½	18½	Jun 14
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	3	24	23¾	24	Jun 28
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	11	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
17	10	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	108	108	108	Jun 28
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	16	15½	15	15½	+ ½
94	68½	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	50½	50½	50½	
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	69	69	69	
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jun 16
9½	5⅜	Aust Nich	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅞
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 29
		—B—	27	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Baldwin Loc	12	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
9½	4⅜	Bald Loc asd	8	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
120	70	Bald Loc pf	1	70	70	70	Jun 29
120	83	Bald Loc pf asd	2	74½	73½	74½	−8½
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	36	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ⅜
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	6	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	11	28½	28	28	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	5	24	23	24	+2
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	18	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ¾
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cig (⅜g)	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
105¾	101	Beat C pf ww (5)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	3	117⅜	113¾	117⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M y 10
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
30½	18¾	Bendix Avia (½g)	6	50	50	50	Jun 28
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	30	84¼	81⅝	84	+2¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
20	17	Beth Stl (1g)	1	114½	114½	114½	Jun 29
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	2	52	51½	51½	Jun 28
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	5	23½	23	23½	+ ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	119	29¼	27⅜	29¼	+1⅜
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	2	38	18	38	
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	18	23¾	23	23¾	− ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	13	44	41¾	44	+2¼
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 29
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 25
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	5	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ¼
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	9	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+ ⅜
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 18
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	47	40			
38½	15½	Bristol-My (2.40a)	8	23¾	23	23¾	
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	− ⅛
102⅛	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	*1	68¼	68¼	68¼	− ¾
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun 29
59	44½	Brown Shoe (3)	2	45	44½	44½	Jun 28
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	6	17½	17¼	17¼	− ¼
20¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	9	16	15½	16	+1
14⅜	7⅞	Budd Mfg	21	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	61¾	61⅛	61⅛	+1⅜
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun 28
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	9	52¼	50½	52¼	+1¾
35⅝	22¾	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	23	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ¼
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	8	5	4¾	5	+ ⅜
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	8	16⅛	15¾	15¾	Jun 29
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	4	29	29	29	+ ½
36¼	28¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	12	5⅜	5	5	− ⅛
43¾	17⅜	Byers Co	9	19	18¾	19	+1⅞
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	3	26	26	26	+ ¾
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	36	35½	36	+ ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¼
6½	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	19	3¼	3	3	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	9	13¾	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	57	24	24	24	
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	53	25¼	24½	24½	− ¾
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	24	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
61½	44	Cannon Mills (3g)	2	45	45	45	
18⅛	13⅜	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
35¾	33	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	3	30	30	30	Jun 28
9½	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7	7	7	
176½	138	Case (J I)	6	160	159	160	+3
100	85	Caterpill Tract (2)	4	90	89	90	+1
105	104¼	Caterpill Trac pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jun 29
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	25	36⅞	35½	36⅛	+ ¾
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝	− ⅜
48⅛	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	Jun 29
39¼	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	12	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
12⅝	6⅛	Cent Pdy	11	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	2	18	18	18	
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	2	12	11½	12	Jun 29
14½	8½	Cent Rib M (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun 29
86⅝	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	64¾	63½	64¾	+2
23⅜	11½	Certain-teed	1	13	13	13	+ ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	1	57	57	57	+1¼
48	14⅛	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	
68⅞	50⅛	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	13	52	50¾	52	+1⅞
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	— ¼
90½	67½	Ches Corp (3)	1	67	67	67	Jun 28
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 26
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	− ⅛
6⅜	3	Chi & N W	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	9¼	Chi & N W pf	3	10	9¾	10	− ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	2	2	2	2	
12¼	8¼	Chi Gt W pf	2	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	24½	24½	24½	Jun 28
3¼	1¾	Chi M St P & P	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3¼	Chi M St P & P pf	6	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	6	24	23¼	24	+ ¾
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	39	39	39	+2
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	1	2	2	2	− ¼
8¾	3⅞	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10¼	4½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	4½	4½	4½	− ¼
27½	14	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	Jun 21
22½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	16½	16⅜	16½	− ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
135½	95½	Chrysler (3½g)	119	98½	94	97⅞	+2¾

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	6	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	4	7	6¾	7	
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	3	36¾	36½	36⅝	Jun 29
44¾	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	2	40½	40½	40½	+1
28½	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	27	25¼	24½	25	+ ⅞
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	155	154	155	Jun 28
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jun 29
25¾	17⅞	Colg-Palm (1⅔)	5	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Jun 25
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	7	49	48	49	+1¼
51½	31	Col Fuel & I (1g)	2	32½	32	32½	+ ½
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	59	11¼	10½	11⅛	+ ½
108	80	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	83	82	82	— ½
39½	28½	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	2	29	29	29	+ ½
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	Jun 18
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jun 28
69¼	56¾	Comml Credit (4)	10	58½	57¼	58½	+1¾
114	100	Comml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Jun 28
80¼	63½	Comml Inv Tr (4)	6	64¼	64	64½	Jun 29
120	103	Comml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21¼	13	Comml Solv (.60)	17	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	64	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
75⅝	46	Com & Sou pf (3)	6	47¾	46⅝	47½	−2¾
19½	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	
45½	34	Congoleum-N (2)	4	36	36	36	+1
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	8	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
49⅞	31½	Con Edis (1g)	18	33¼	32¼	33¼	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Strike Ties Up Local Wool Trade; Buyers Turn West

Weekly Wool Review

The Boston wool market, at the present, is out of the running and buyers are turning to the Middle West to pick up needed lots of raw wools to be shipped by rail pending the loosening of the grip of a labor strike in the Boston area. It is the first time in the memory of Boston wool men that the doors of this market have been effectually closed by men who work in warehouses and lofts of the local trade.

Wool handlers—never before organized—are now a unit of the International Longshoremen's Association, powerful A. F. of L. affiliate, with far reaching tentacles in labor circles along the Atlantic seaboard. The wool trade granted demands of the union for higher wages, a five-day, 40-hour week, overtime pay and every point they asked excepting the "closed shop."

Union Insistent

Union men insist on this point and wool dealers are as firm in their refusal. No wool has moved from Boston docks since two weeks ago today. A plan to relieve the rapidly growing congestion on the piers by transferring wool to unionized general warehouses, got under way yesterday but was halted by the union before a dent had been made in the piles of wool on the wharves.

Prices, however, in the Boston market are quotably unchanged, even though the wools cannot be moved out of Boston. Dealers declare that the basis for doing business at country points is practically unchanged and therefore Boston prices though nominal are "steady and firm."

Fortunately, the mills are not hungry for wool, and machinery is still active working on the backlog of unfilled orders for goods. Inability to secure wool has not bothered most of the mills as yet.

Foreign Marts Quiet

Boston wool houses are closing some sales, nevertheless, on wools held in the country and on some that are en route to the East. Country-packed medium Ohio fleeces, containing combing and clothing lengths of three eighths and quarter-blood, are quoted mostly around 42 to 43 cents in the grease, delivered East. Meantime, domestic wools are pouring into Boston, with 50,000 bags "frozen" on Mystic and Hoosac Docks, Charlestown; about 4000 bags on Commonwealth Pier—all domestic wool from Texas ports and the Pacific coast—and about 2000 bales, mostly imported wool, on the Army Base. Four steamship companies have put an embargo on receiving any more wool for shipment to Boston.

Markets abroad are quiet at the moment, though prices generally are firm, particularly at Brisbane sales during the past week. Wools continue to arrive at Boston from primary markets as Australia and Argentina.

Metal Price Rise Would Aid Business, Declares Brookmire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Rising metal prices at this time would benefit business, declares the Brookmire Economic Service, pointing out that London metal prices are now tending to rise again.

Not only would companies producing metals be benefited by rising prices for their products, but the effects would be beneficial to our economic system at large, states this Service. Under an orderly condition of rising metal prices a maximum degree of the potential demand for goods in this cycle would be realized.

Advancing metal prices had already occurred earlier in the Spring, but a dangerous speculative position was built up. In fact, the rise was becoming so sharp as to endanger the duration of the general expansion. This tension has been greatly eliminated, continues Brookmire. Examples of the corrected price position of leading metals may be seen in the following table:

	London Metal Prices	Previous Rise Retraced
Copper		60%
Lead		75
Zinc		70

With this speculative position largely eliminated, concludes the Economic Service, the fundamental factors underlying our recovery can again stimulate prices in a more normal fashion.

Assets of Federal Savings Groups Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reports that assets of the 60 Federal Savings and Loan Associations in New York State jumped from $96,501,907 to $109,924,921 between June 1, 1936, and June 1, 1937. Home construction, likewise, is expanding in keeping with the improved conditions of the savings and loan associations.

In the same period the associations reported $3,897,276 in increased savings, and 9250 new accounts of investors. The accounts are protected under the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Lea Heads W. Virginia Coal

RICHMOND, Va.—Robert W. Lea has been elected president of the Wets Virginia Coal & Coke Company, succeeding John C. Cosgrove, who resigned. Mr. Lea formerly was president of the Moline Plow Company and also has been affiliated with the Otis Elevator Company and the Hammond Lumber Company.

Northern Pacific Railway

NEW YORK (AP)—Net loss after fixed charges of Northern Pacific Railway in May was a little more than $700,000, according to Charles Donnelly, president. Net loss for the first five months is approximately $3,000,000, he added.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
5 4s '44-54	111.8	111.8	111.8
1 3⅛s '44-46	106.3	106.3	106.3
6 3⅛s '46-49	104.17	104.17	104.17
14 3s '46-48	103.28	103.27	103.27
7 3s '51-55	102.15	102.13	102.13
44 2⅞s '55-60	100.12	100.11	100.12
22 2¾s '45-47	102.12	102.10	102.12
21 2¾s '48-52	100.13	100.12	100.13
8 2¾s '51-54	99.21	99.21	99.21
3 2¾s '56-59	99.12	99.12	99.12
18 2½s '49-53	97.21	97.21	97.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

45 2¾s '42-47	101.11	101.11	101.11

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s A '52	101.28	101.28	101.28
$ 2½s '49	00.9	100.4	100.9

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Alleghany 5s '44	95	95	95
15 Allegh 5s '50 st	58	57½	58
8 Allegh&West 4s '98	96½	96½	96½
37 Am&PorP 5s 2030	78	77¼	77¾
1 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
8 AmIGChem5½s '49	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
2 AmInt 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅜	112¼	112¼
17 Am T&T 3¼s '66	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
33 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
25 Am T&T 3¼s '61	99⅜	99⅛	99⅛
7 Am T Pdr cv '50	125	125	125
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	105	105	105
1 Anacon Cop 4½s '50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3 Arm Del 4s '57	96½	96¼	96½
4 Arm Del 4s '55	97¾	97½	97½
4 Armstr C 4s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108⅜	108⅜
11 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝
13 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	104½	104	104½
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
3 AC Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102¼	102½
2 ACL cit 4s '52	91½	91½	91½
2 AC Line 4½s '64	87½	87½	87½
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	46	46	46
2 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	404	44	44
1 AtlGu&WI 5s'59	74	74	74
17 B&O rfg 6s '95	88¾	88	88
11 B&O 1st 5s'48	111¼	110¾	111m
17 B&O rfg 5s '95	77¾	76⅜	77¾
17 B&O 5s '96F	77	76	77
1 B&O 5s 2000D	77	75	77
11 B&O cv 4½s '60	68¼	66	68¼
6 B&O 5s SW '50	101⅞	101½	101½
6 Ban&Aroo cn 4s'51	107¾	107	107¾
35 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	101½	101¼	101½
21 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
32 Bos&Me 5s '67	78¾	77¾	78
7 Bos&Me 4¾s JJ '61	74¼	74¼	74¼
18 Bos & Me 5s '55	81	80	81
7 BosConMill 6½s'34	19	18	19
2 BosConM 6½s '34ct	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
13BklyEdis 3¼s '66	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86¼	86¼	86¼
8 BklyUnEl 1st 5s '50	99	99	99
5 BklyUGas 5s '45	111¾	111¾	111¾
14 kBly U Gas 5s '50	90¾	90	90¾
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103	103½	103
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Buf R&P 4½s '57	82	82	82
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
5 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118	118	118
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117¾	117¾	117¾
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜
4 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	103⅞	104
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¾	102¼	103¼
10 Can Pac 4s perp	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜
3 Caro C & O 6s '52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26	26	26
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	96	95½	96
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108¼	108	108¼
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	49⅜	49¼	49¼
14 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96⅞	96⅞
11 C&O 4½s'97 A	119½	119½	119½
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	97	97	97
6 C&O rfg 5s '71 A	117¼	116⅞	117¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	110	110	110
25 CB&Q gen 4s '58	111½	111⅜	111½
17 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111¼	111⅜	111½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	32	32	32
12 Chic Gt West 4s '59	38	36⅜	38
6 Chi I & L 5s '66	12	12	12
3 CM&StP gen 4s '89	47	47	47
32 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	22½	21¾	22½
30 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
26 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	20	20	20
1 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	13½	12⅞	13½
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	33¼	33	33
1 CRI & P 4½s '52 A ct	15	15	15
13 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	16¼	15¾	16¼
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	9⅞	9¾	9¾
6 C R I & P 4s '88	31⅝	31¼	31⅝
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	88	88	88
1 C T H & SE	75½	75½	75½
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	109½	109½	-09½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	101⅛	101⅛	101½
9 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	104	104
6 Childs Co 5s '43	83	82¾	83
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100	100	100
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
18 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107	107	107
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	100½	100½	100½
2 CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	95	95	95
3 Clev & Pitts 4½s '77	106	106	106
8 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108⅛	-08⅛	108⅛
1 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
6 ClevUn Term 5s '73	105¼	105¼	105¼
22 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
3 Col F & I 5s '70	77	77	77
1 Col & So 4½s '80	57	57	57
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98⅜	98¾	97¾
22 Colmbia G 5s 1961	97¾	96⅝	97
35 Col Ry Pw 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	103	103	103
25 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	97	96¼	97
8 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¼	104½
48 Con Edis 3½s '56	103⅜	102	103⅜
1 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
9 Con Gas 5s '51	101	100⅝	101
15 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101½	100¾	101½
6 Consum Pow 3½s '65	101½	101½	101½
5 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
2 Container 5s '43	101½	101	101⅛
11 Crane Co 3½s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Crown Will 6s '51	105	105	105
5 Cuba R Ry 5½s '42	45½	45½	45½
12 Cuba R R 7½s '46	56½	56	56⅛
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	104	104
22 Del 3¼ Hud rfg 4s '43	89½	89	89¼
20 D & R G 4s '36	27	26¾	27
4 D & R G West 5s '55	15	15	15
2 D & R G West 5s '55 Ast	14¾	14½	14½
1 D & R G West 5s'78	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛
3 Det Ed 5s '52	107	107	107
5 Det Ed 4s '65	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¼	104	104¼
2 Auto Lite 4s '52	110	110	110
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	70⅞	69½	70¼
29 Erie rfg 5s '75	70½	68	70½
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¼	98¼	98¼
20 Erie gen lien 4s '96	76½	76⅛	76½
5 Fairb'ks Morse 5s'56	101¾	101¾	101¾
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Gal H & H 5½s '38	92½	92½	92½
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101	101	101
6 GenMotAccept 3s '46	101½	101½	101½
22 GenMotAcpt3¼s '51	101	100¾	101
1 GenStlCast 5½s '49	84½	84½	84½
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¼	100	100¼
8 Goodrich 6s '45	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	104	104
4 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	97	97	97
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	105	104¾	104¾
4 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	113½	113½	113½
22 Gt Nor 4s '46G	122¼	121½	122¼
9 Gt Nor 4s '47 H	108¾	108	108⅜
25 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94⅝	94½	94½
9 Gulf M&N 5s '50	95½	94¼	95½
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96⅜	96Z	96⅜
7 Hocg V 4½s '99	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
8 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102	102	102
3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	41⅞	41	41
1 Huds Co Gas 5s '49	129½	120½	120½
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	64	63¾	63½
25 Hud&Man inc 5s '67	22¼	22	22
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	105½	105½	105½
32 Ill Cen 4½s '66	68	67	68
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	81¼	81¼	81¼
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	73⅝	73½	73½
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	70	69¼	70
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	62	64
3 Interb R2Tr 7s '32 ct	63½	63½	63½
10 Intrb R Tr 6s '32	20	20	20
1 Intrb RT rfg 5s '66	60	59½	59¾
3 Int Cem Cor aj 6s '52	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75	74¾	75
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71⅞	71½	71¾
7 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅛	99¾	99¾
11 Int Rys C Am 5s '52	85	85	85
53 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	90⅛	90	90
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	67	66	66¼
60 Int T&T 5s '55	72	72	72
30 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞
2 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
1 Kansas-Mich 4s '90	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	43½	43½	43½
15 K C South 5s '50	79	79	79
35 K C South 3s '50	84	83½	84
2 K C Term 4s '60	108	108	108
1 K Kresge Found 4s '45	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¼	57½	58¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58½	58¼	58½
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	58½	58¼	58½
1 Lake Erie & W 3s '47	98	98	98
2 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	31½	31½	31½
5 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	55	55	55
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	63	63	63
30 Leh Val 4½s 2003	55½	54¼	55½
36 Leh Val 4s 2003	52¾	51	52½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	100½	100½	100½
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	123½	123½	123½
2 Loew's 3½s '46	98¾	98?	98⅜
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	101½	101½	101½
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	101½	101½	101½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	119	118⅞	118⅞
7 Louisville & Nash 5s '59	83	82¼	82¼
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	107¾	108
2 Lou & N 4½s 2003	104½	104½	104½
2 Louis & N 4s '40	106⅞	106½	106½
11 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91¼	91¼
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90	-33¾	33	33
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	30	30	30
6 MilElRy & L 5s '61 B	100½	100⅛	100½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	56½	56½	56½
119 Mo Pac 5½s '49	87	86	87
11 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	10¾	10	10¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	32¾	31¾	32¾
16 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	32¾	31⅝	32
42 Mo Pac geh 4s '75	32½	31⅜	32½
5 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16	14¾	16
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	33¾	32¾	32¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 J ct	32	32	32
	31½	30½	31½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mob & O 4½s '77	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 MonWPaPubSv6s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	92¼	92¼	92¼
19 Montreal Tr 5s '41	98¾	98½	98½
12 Mor & Essex 5s '55	93¼	92¾	93¼
8 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	83½	83	83
12 Mor&Essex3½s2000	88	87½	88
2 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	115	115	115
15 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	101⅞	101	101⅞
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104½	104½	104½
21 Natl Steel 4s '65	105	104¾	105
14 New Eng T&T5s'52	125½	125½	125½
2 NEngT&T4½s'61B	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	85	85	85
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95¼	94½	95¼
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	92	91¾	91¾
10 NY&WchE&P3½s'65	104	104	104
34 NYC rfg 5s 2013	96¼	95¼	96
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	87	85½	87
20 NYC cn 4s '98	97	96	97
34 NYC 3¼s '52	106½	106	106½
8 NYC 3¼s '48	102	102	102
31 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	87	85¾	86½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	96¼	96	96
14 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	89½	89½	89½
10 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	99¾	99½	99½
52 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	83⅛	81½	83
2 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 NY Ch&St L 4s '37	101	101	101
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 NY Lack&W 4s '73A	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 NY NH&H cv 6s '48	39½	38¾	39½
3 NY NH&H clt 6s '40	63	63	63
2 NY NH&H 3½s '56	34½	34½	34½
5 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	20	20	20
1 NY Steam 6s '47	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
4 NY Steam 5s '56	100½	100½	100½
7 NY Tel 4½s '39	107⅜	107	107
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	90	90	90
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	12½	12½	12½
26 NiagaraFallsP3½s '66	103	102½	103
6 NiagaraShS½s '50	100½	100¼	100½
6 Norf Sou 5s '61A	26	26	26
15 Norf & W 4s '96	115½	115	115½
5 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	102¾	103
13 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103	103
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103½	103½	103½
5 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101½	101	101½
2 North Ohio 5s '45	72½	72½	72½
17 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110¾	110½	110¾
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	104½	104½	104½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
44 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73	73	73
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Ohio Pub Svs 1s '47	111⅜	111	111⅜
2 Ontario Trans 1s '45	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Or Sh Line gtd 5s '46	120	120	120
22 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102¼	101⅝	102¼
4 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106½	106½	106½
13 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Panhandle EP 1st 4s '52	98	98	98
3 Para Pict 6s '55	100	100	100
8 Para Pict 3½s '47	88¼	88¼	88¼
3 Penn Dix 6s '41A	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
34 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	100⅞	100⅜	100½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅝	102½	102⅝
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111	110¾	110¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	106½	106¼	106¼
7 Pen RR 4½s '84E	106	105¾	106
47 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	100⅝	100	100½
3 Pen RR 3½s '70	99½	99½	99½
56 Pen RR 3¼s '52	105¼	104¾	105
4 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112¼	112⅜	112½
8 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	92	92	92
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	100	100	100
147 Phelps D 3½s 52 wi	110⅝	109⅜	110½
30 Phila Co 5s '67	94½	94	94½
61 Phil Elec 3½s 67	103¼	102¾	103
7 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	10½	9⅞	9⅞
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	22¾	22½	22¾
11 Philippine Ry 4s 37	25	24	24⅞
2 Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	85	85	85
23 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	57¾	57½	57¾
39 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	20	19½	20
263 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 w w	115½	112½	115½
75 PureO4¼s'50w w drwn	113	113	113
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	106½	106½	106½
70 Readg 4½s'97 B	106½	106½	106½
5 Rem Rand 4½s'56	106¼	106	106¼
16 Repub Stl 5½s'54	116½	116	116½
9 Repub Steel 4½s'61	95	94½	95
7 Repub Steel 4½s'56	96	96	96
19 Repub Steel 4½s'50	158	155½	158
6 Revere Cop&B 4¼s'56	101½	101½	101½
1 Richm Term 5s'52	105	104	104
3 Rio Gr Wn 1st 4s'39	72½	72½	72½
4 Rio Gr W clt 4s'49	34	34	34
20 St L S F 4½s'78	20½	20½	20½
2 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	19	19	19
2 St L SW rfg 5s'90	35	33	35
10 St Paul Un Dep'72	117	116⅞	117
2 SA&A Pass 4s'43	111½	111½	112½
3 SanAntPubSvc 6s'52	110½	110	110
6 SanDiego G&E 4s'65	108⅜	108¼	108¼
21 Seab A L cn 6s'45	14¾	14½	14¾
1 eSea A L 6s'45 ct	15½	13½	13½
17 Sea A L 4s'50 st	25	24	25
12 Sea-AlFla 6s'35 A ct	7	7	7
20 Shar Steel 4½s'51	108	107⅞	108
1 Shell Un 3½s'51	97½	97½	97½
11 Skelly Oil 4s'51	99¼	99¼	99¼
18 Sou Pac 4½s'68	84¼	83¼	84¼
20 Sou Pac 4½s'81	83¾	83	83¾
30 Sou Pac 4½s'69	84½	82½	84
6 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106	105½	106
3 So Pacs clt 4s '49	93½	93¼	93½
53 So Pac 3¾s'46	99¼	98½	99¼
10 So Pac 4½sOre '77	93½	93	93½
2 So Pac SFT 4s '50	108½	108½	108½
1 So Pac S F T 4s '50reg	105	105	105
5 South Ry 6½s'56	93	93	93
19 South Ry gen 6s '56	93	93	93
19 South Ry gen 6s '56	90½	89	90½
6 South Ry Pr gn 5s '94	104¼	104¼	104¼
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	72	72	72
1 Sou Ry 4s 'M&O '38	88	88	88
1 So Ry 4s 'St L '51	93½	93½	93½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 S W Gas & El 4s '60	100¾	100½	100½
10 Staley Mfg 4s '46	104⅝	104	104½
12 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¾	97½	97¾
1 Symingt Gould '56 ww	142	142	142
1 T RR A St L 4s '53	108¼	108¼	108¼
16 Tenn Pr Pwr 5s'50	104¾	104¼	104¾
14 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104	103¾	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	100½	100½	100½
3 Tex & Pas 5s '80 D	100	100	100
7 Third Ave 5s '37	89½	89	89
24 Third Ave 5s '60	16¼	15¾	16
10 Third Ave 4s '60	48	48	48
4 Tidewat A O 3½s '52	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
10 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Un El Lt&Pss '57	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	118	118	118
17 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109½	109½	109½
29 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106½	106½	106½
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	96	95¾	95¾
4 Unit Biscuit 5s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Unit Drug 5s '53	95⅞	95½	95½
30 U S Rub 5s '47	106¾	106½	106½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Utah P&L 5s '44	100½	100¼	100¼
11 Util P&L 5½s '47	50¼	50	50
17 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	49½	49½	49½
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	108	108	108
4 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	30	29¾	30
16 Walker H 4½

Senators Quiz Police Chiefs On Steel Rioting in Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

"there is no controvery over what happened."

A minute later however, Senator La Follette indicated the gulf that exists between the two versions of what happened in the fatal affray.

"Have you read the coroner's report in the autopsy examination that seven of the casualties were shot in the back, and that the three others were shot in the side?" he asked.

Commissioner Allman said he had not read the report.

"How is it that if policemen were on the ground protecting themselves, the strikers were shot in the back?" demanded Senator La Follette.

Witness explained the police might have missed the men at whom they were shooting, "and hit somebody 20 feet away."

Essence of the official police case is contained in two reports made to Commissioner Allman by Capt. Thomas Kilroy, of the Ninth Chicago precinct, where the riot occurred. One of these was made May 30, immediately after the event, and the supplemental report on May 31. These were put into the record today. After describing how policemen had been warned not to use revolvers, Captain Kilroy told of the advancing line of strikers and sympathizers, estimated at several thousand, how he had talked with them for five minutes attempting to turn them back. Then, said the first report:

Suddenly from the crowd a shower of bricks and revolver shots were hurled at the police. . . .

Police officers who saw numbers of the marchers with revolvers and who saw shots fired at the police are being sought at the present time. Statements will be taken from them.

30 Policemen Injured

This initial report listed 30 policemen as injured, but made no mention of strikers' fatalities.

Regarding shots from the crowd, which is the keynote of the police defence for firing on the strikers, the second report stated:

Shots came from the crowd and the policemen employed their batons to rout the gathering. In the ensuing melee a number of policemen were knocked down to the ground by clubs and short pipes; some of the officers on the ground and at the mercy of the mob fired their service revolvers. Patrolman Walter B. Oakes, No. 2910 fourteenth district, made a statement that while on the flat of his back he fired his revolver at two men about to kick and strike him.

This was the information leading to the La Follette question. At a hearing last week before the Senate Post Office Committee, police affidavits of shots from the strikers' crowd were offered.

Testimony today showed there had been two earlier clashes between strikers and police in the week before Memorial Day, and that six policemen had been injured. Commissioner Allman said he did not know whether there was hostility between strikers and police, and repeatedly emphasized that he depended on subordinates for information.

Communists Named

On June 2, 1937, Mr. Allman said, Make Mills, a retired police lieutenant, still on the city payroll as head of the Industrial Detail, laid on his desk a list of 13 "known Communists" who had participated in the riot. On June 16, this list was elaborated to give facts purporting to show Communistic connections of each one. Senator La Follette questioned the validity of the evidence offered. One woman, for example, Ada Leeder, was listed as "American" and a "housewife"; another person, Luke Marshall, was noted as having participated in the "attempted parade demonstration" in 1935. Mr. Allman explained verification of Communistic activities depended on Mr. Mills and that he had not gone into it.

"Was this list given out to the press?" asked the chairman.

"I don't know; I didn't give it out."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah asked if the list might have been used to justify events, or if Mr. Mills had been working in collaboration with the Republic Steel Corporation. Mr. Allman thought not but could not say.

"What do you mean by communist?" asked Senator Thomas at one point, after the latter had described allege ddifficulties they created.

"I've found they were among the men who were assaulting our relief stations and causing trouble," the witness replied.

Capt. John C. Prendergast, chief of uniformed police, the next witness, went over the same events, as did subsequent police officers.

Their story was substantially similar.

Meanwhile, in the witness benches, a score of steel strikers waited to tell their side of the affray, in which they are understood to charge police opened fire without warning, and shot fleeing workers.

And on the wall hung the motion picture screen, where the films taken by a Paramount News cameraman are expected to tell their own story.

N. Y. Relief Board Turns Duties Over To Welfare Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 30—With unemployment relief in New York State now reorganized by the Legislature as a permanent function of the State Department of Social Welfare, the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration closed its books today in the sixth year since it was hastily set up for the winter's duress of 1931.

When the bureau began operation, with the late Jesse Isidor Straus as chairman and Harry L. Hopkins as executive director, mass unemployment was seen as a temporary phenomenon to be treated as an emergency. Mounting joblessness had for the first time taken the problem beyond the range of private charity, and citizens' committees here devised a policy of state aid with a $20,000,000 fund to disburse to the unemployed through non-political channels.

Two years later, the agency was still functioning, and a limited amount of federal money had become available through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Then the setting up of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration later in 1933 opened to it the national Treasury for one third of the amount expended.

National relief policy passed through the phase of the Civil Works Administration, which recognized the bureau as the government's agent here, and so into the Works Progress Administration chapter. By February, 1935, four years after its inception, the New York administration was handling a peak load of 2,226,000 persons on home and work relief.

The administration ends its career today with a record of seven extensions of life as a clearing house for the distribution of $738,930,000 of relief moneys, or 37 times the amount first appropriated by the lawmakers for the "experiment" in aiding human distress. Of this total only nine tenths of 1 per cent went for administration, and federal contributions totaled $503,000,000.

N. Y. Denies Status To Communist Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30—The Communist Party had lost its rating as a political entity in New York state today following a state Supreme Court ruling by Justice Gilbert V. Schenck based on the party's failure to poll 50,000 votes for governor in 1936.

The opinion denying it further legal standing here upheld the contention of John J. Bennett Jr., attorney general, that the election law definition of a "party" could not be construed as intending to freeze political organizations into permanency because of their once having reached party status.

Justice Schenck declared "untenable" the construction which Israel Amter, party counsel, placed on the election law amendment of 1936, which doubled the vote minimum for governor to 50,000 to give ballot status to a political group. Mr. Amter held that since the party polled more than the 25,000 votes previously required under the law, it should be given the benefit of the doubt.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

New York

Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.

Virginia

Richmond—Daily, 9:45 a. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

General Classified

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

What should be an excellent source of information on traffic conditions is referred to in today's cryptogram:

YXZX ABC DEFGHC, "XYG IZH FH XYG JXEGGX," AKLYX XA YZNG JAIG NZBKZOBG AQFH-FAHJ AH XYG FIQEANGIGHX AD XEZDDFR RAHCFXFAHJ.

Factual Figuring

To the number of stars on the national flag of the United States —— add the number of red stripes on the same flag ——; subtract the number of stars on the flag of the United States Secretary of the Navy ——; multiply by the number of stars on a United States Admiral's flag ——; and divide by the number of stars on a United States Vice-Admiral's flag ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Let's sing a TUNE! In other words, let's try changing SING to TUNE in the usual way in 5 moves.

A Bit of Division

Try dividing the number 50 into two such parts that, if the greater part is divided by seven, and the lesser multiplied by three, the sum of the quotient and product will make 50.

State Names

The names by which 10 other states of the United States are sometimes known are given below. Can you identify each name with the proper state as indicated by the example checked?

1	Bay	Kentucky	
2	Bayou	Georgia	
3	Badger	Massachusetts	1
4	Big Bend	Florida	
5	Blue Grass	Michigan	
6	Buckeye	New York	
7	Cracker	Wisconsin	
8	Empire	Mississippi	
9	Live Oak	Tennessee	
10	Wolverine	Ohio	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Jest a Minute

"I can't practice my music today—Fido doesn't remember where he buried my trombone."

Come With Me To Mexico

51

At the Pyramids (1)

You will need at least half a day to do the Pyramids, counting the stop at the Guadalupe Shrine; and you really should time your visit to allow you to have luncheon near by in Las Grutas ("the caves"), for I doubt if there is a more picturesque eating place on the continent.

After leaving Guadalupe, you head straight out on C. N. 1 to the village of Venta de Carpio (K. 27), then turn right on the gravel road leading to San Juan Teotihuacán (San Wahn Tay-o-tee-wah-kahn')—the distance from the Zócalo to the Pyramids is about 30 miles.

Miles before you reach your destination, of course, you will see the majestic Pyramid of the Sun and its smaller brother, the Pyramid of the Moon. Every American would seize an opportunity to drive all the way to the pyramids in Egypt; and now, dumped into our lap, is the opportunity to motor direct to pyramids which are quite as spectacular, perhaps more mysterious.

The Pyramid of the Sun is slightly larger at the base than the largest pyramid in Egypt (Cheops), but it is more squat. This one was built as a tower for barbaric worship, the other was a tomb.

Squat as it is, with its five terraces, you will nevertheless know you have been somewhere after you have climbed its 216-foot height—but the view will repay your effort. Go up the west side; for there are steps, even if perilously steep at one place. To the north is the Pyramid of the Moon; and to the south is the Citadel with the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, with its plumed-serpent carvings.

Where you now stand was once a temple where human sacrifice was practiced to a revolting extent.

And, yet, the religion of the Aztecs had its other side. For example, the Indians recognized a Supreme Lord of the Universe, whom they addressed as: "The God by whom we live"; "Omnipotent, that knows all thoughts and giveth all gifts"; "Invisible, incorporeal, one God of perfection and purity"; "Under whose wings we find shelter and sure defense"!

Another god, whose position was inferior only to that of the Supreme Lord, was regarded as the "soul of the world."

The tutelary deity was the god of war; and since the warrior who fell in battle was believed to be transported at once to the bright mansion of the sun, every war became a great crusade; and danger was courted.

The most interesting personality among the gods was Quetzalcoatl, with white skin and dark hair and beard. When he took leave of the country, sailing out into the Mexican Gulf, he promised to return. And the Indians' patient looking for his second coming, prepared the way for the success of the white and bearded Spaniards.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

In Life's Garden

Count your garden by the flowers,
Never by the leaves that fall—
Count your days by golden hours,
Don't remember clouds at all—
Count your night by stars, not shadows,
Count your life with smiles, not tears,
And with joy through all your lifetime,
Count your age by friends, not years

Selected.

Daily Anecdote

Rejected

"I have perused your piece," wrote Benjamin Franklin to a would-be contributor to his Pennsylvania Gazette, "and find it to be scurrilous and defamatory. To determine whether to publish it or not, I went home in the evening, purchased a two-penny loaf of bread, and with water from the pump, made my supper.

"I then wrapped myself in my greatcoat and lay down on the floor and slept until morning, when on another loaf and a mug of water I made my breakfast.

"From this regimen I feel no inconvenience whatever. Finding I can live in this manner, I have formed the determination never to prostitute my press to corruption and abuse of this kind for the sake of gaining a more comfortable subsistence."

A rejection slip for posterity!

Courage

You can't fell trees without some chips,
You can't achieve without some slips;
Unless you try you'll wonder why
Good fortune seems to pass you by.

Success is not for those who quail.
She gives her most to those who fail
And then with courage twice as great
Takes issue once again with fate.

'Tis better far to risk a fall
Than not to make attempts at all.

Stewart-Warnerite.

Quotation for Today

THE man who follows the crowd will never be followed by a crowd.

—DONNELL

Mexico's Pyramid of the Sun

Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway

The Famous Pyramid Soars 216 Feet From a Base Measurement of 721 by 761 Feet. A Side of the Somewhat Smaller Pyramid of the Moon Is Seen Angling Up at the Extreme Left. The Mysterious Structures, Dating Back Perhaps More Than 4000 Years, Are Constructed of Layers of Rock and Adobe Blocks. For Further Details, See Today's "Come With Me to Mexico"

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Baby Bibs

A young mother earned money by making and selling baby bibs made of oilcloth. She purchased the designed oilcloth, a nursery subject proving a popular seller, and made the bibs about 14x10 inches and bound them in colored bias binding, leaving ends of the binding long enough to tie in back.

Bibs of oilcloth have the added feature of being easy to keep clean, a damp cloth being used to wipe them off. These bibs were simple and inexpensive to make, so that the 50 cents each which she charged for them was largely profit.—D. M. Collingswood, N. J.

What They Say

Dragons' Teeth

"Dragons' teeth were sown at Versailles, and they have come up, as they always do, as armed men."—*Dr. G. P. Gooch.*

With Some Heckling

"My idea of fun is addressing an open-air meeting, preferably a fairly rowdy one."—*Mr. Ernest Brown.*

The Better Part

"It is better to be a little in want, than to be satisfied."—*Mrs. Emil Zirrin.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: That old friend, "the man in the street," ought to have some valuable opinions on the improvement of traffic conditions.

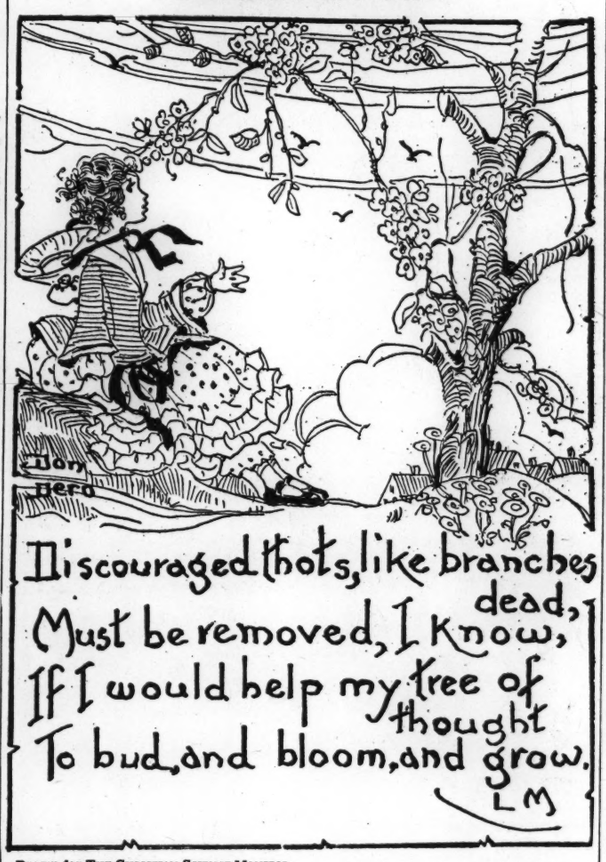
Factual Figuring: 48 plus 7, minus 4, times 4, divided by 3 equals 68.

Letter Changing: Sing, sang, sane, dane, dune, tune.

A Bit of Division: 35 and 15.

State Names: Bay—Massachusetts; Bayou—Mississippi; Badger—Wisconsin; Big Bend—Tennessee; Blue Grass—Kentucky; Buckeye—Ohio; Cracker—Georgia; Empire—New York; Live Oak—Florida; Wolverine—Michigan.

Sunbonnet Sue



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Friendship

True friend is he who never finds
A fault unless his friendship binds
The chaff to burn, and in the end
Gains for himself a better friend.
True friend is he who, being shown,
Some fault or failure of his own,
Helps light the torch to burn the chaff
Before which fire two friends may laugh.

—H. H. H. in The Christian Advocate.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Signs

For this game the hostess should have printed beforehand several (about six or more) signs for each player. The players are told that they must place these signs here and there throughout the house in places which they think are most appropriate. They should write their names on the backs of their signs and turn them face down as they place them, so that others following will not copy them.

When the signs are all placed, they may be turned up and prizes awarded. Some of the signs might be: "No Parking" which might be put on the sofa; another, "Fresh Paint" (on the dressing table), "Keep Smiling" (on the mirror), "Slow Up-Refreshments Ahead" (on the dining room table)—and, so on, the signs which are most cleverly placed, winning a prize.

Everyone will enjoy this game because it calls for a bit of originality. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Odds and Ends

Iowa Farms

The value of the farm products produced in the State of Iowa during one year is greater than the total of Alaska's gold production since the United States purchased Alaska.

South Africa

Only four per cent of the land in the Union of South Africa is under cultivation, although two-thirds of it could be farmed.

For Better Biscuits

Recent laboratory tests bear out the old-fashioned cooking rule that biscuit dough should be handled lightly to make tender biscuits.

On the Moon

The moon has about 30,000 craters, some of them spreading more than a hundred miles.

In Lighter Vein

Specifications

A worker in Mr. Carnegie's steel mills applied direct to the great magnate for a holiday in which to get married.

Mr. Carnegie inquired interestedly: "What is the bride like? Is she tall or short, slender or plump?"

The prospective bridegroom replied seriously: "Well, sir, I'm free to say that if I'd had the rollin' of her, I sure would have given her three or four more passes."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Ambition

"What will you do when you grow up?" asked Tommy.

"Oh," replied the tired Teddy, "I'll either join the sit-down strikers or tie up with the WPA."

Coincidence

"What are you planning to do after you graduate?"

"I'm going to learn my dad's business from the ground up."

"I'm not going to work either."

Hm-m!

"Did you ever find something when you were looking for something else?"

"Yes—experience."

Following Instructions

"Great Scott!" said Mr. Newlywed, seeing broken crockery all over the floor. "Whatever has happened?"

Mrs. Newlywed explained: "This cookery book says that an old cup without a handle will do for measuring — and it's taken me eleven tries to get a handle off without breaking the cup."—Vancouver Sun.

Compliments

"You know, you're not a bad looking girl."

"Oh, you'd say so even if you didn't think so."

"We're even then. You'd think so even if I didn't say so."—Grit.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Saul at Endor

We learn from the 28th chapter of I Samuel that after Samuel's passing, Saul was in abject terror in view of the advance of the Philistines; moreover his prayers seemed to him to be ineffective (verses 5 and 6), so in his extremity he forgot his own decrees against witchcraft and similar arts (verse 3) and sought out a woman who lived at Endor in northern Israel and who is said to have "had a familiar spirit" (verse 7). It was with difficulty that he persuaded her to practice anew her forbidden craft and to "bring . . . up Samuel" (verse 11).

When at length Samuel did speak to Saul, he bore dread tidings. Because of his disobedience, Saul and his sons were to be slain on the morrow, and his kingdom was to pass to David (verses 17-19); while sterner still were the words recorded in verse 16: "The LORD is departed from thee, and is become thine enemy."

Brevities

Boston Daily Globe: The League of Nations condemns the custom of bombing cities which has become so common in Spain. That is a good, vigorous position to take, and probably the bombing will stop immediately.

St. Louis Star-Times: Nothing so arouses a woman's suspicions as asking her a question. Even if you merely ask her what time it is, she'll want to know what you want to know for.

Washington Post: "Women don't go in for exploring," declares a feature writer who has never watched one fish through 47 articles in a handbag looking for a dime.

San Francisco Chronicle: The World's Fair, seeking the bizarre in Midway attractions, might look over Japan's new Premier. "I am," says he, "without qualifications for this job."

Detroit News: A bill outlawing all slot machines in Florida is now on the books, which leaves either oranges or not boosting California the first industry in the state.

Stewart-Warnerite: The hardest part of making good in this world is you have to keep on doing it every day!

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cats Know

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

La Junta, Calif.

Cats seem to have a sixth sense of recognition for friends, as is indicated in the following incident:

A railway employee makes a habit of feeding scores of stray cats on the railway tracks. His wife prepares meals for the family of cats, and the man takes the food with him to work each night. All the cats know him and follow him about.

In a large warehouse near by, he sometimes eats his lunch with the friend who works there at night. He, of course, always takes tidbits to the warehouse cat. Though the railroad man's hours of arrival are irregular, the friend employed there notes with wonder that no matter how intent the cat is on her own affairs, or how far she may be from the front door, she always knows when the visitor is coming, for she suddenly races to the door in full speed, and waits eagerly for the man to open the door.

The employee in the warehouse says he never hears a sound and has no intimation that the railroad man is approaching, except by the antics of the cat.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Proper Procedure

Question: At a quarterly meeting a committee was appointed to revise the bylaws of our society. At the following meeting, after all other business had been transacted, the president called for the report of this committee. Instead, the chairman of the committee read ten pages of newly drafted bylaws. When he finished, a member moved that the bylaws be adopted as read. The motion was put to viva voce vote without opportunity for discussion; and, because there were no negative votes, the bylaws were declared unanimously adopted.

As a matter of fact, there was much confusion regarding what was being voted on, whether simply the report of the committee or the new bylaws. The bylaws then existing provided that "no amendment may be voted on unless the same shall have been filed with the clerk at least ten days before the meeting at which it is submitted, and provided that a copy . . . shall be mailed to each member at least seven days before such meeting." No such notice was given, nor was there notice that the committee would present its report.

Answer: There are a number of mistakes in the procedure described. Ample opportunity should be allowed for discussion of anything so important as new bylaws. This is usually done section by section (see answer in Monitor for October 25, 1935; also Robert's Rules of Order, pages 92-94). Also, a vote so important should not be allowed to stand if there is considerable misunderstanding about it. These defects alone would not perhaps legally affect the validity of the action, since no objection was raised at the time. However, the action did not conform to the requirements in the then existing bylaws regarding amendments, and consequently the new bylaws were not legally adopted.

Were it not for the rule requiring mailing a copy to each member in advance, the action in appointing the committee would be considered sufficient notice, and the bylaws could have been considered and adopted at the meeting when the committee presented its proposed revision. Because of this rule, however, the only proper action the meeting could take was to adopt the report of the committee. This, although not essential, would, in effect, give approval to take the next step, namely, the filing of notice and the mailing a copy to each member. Since this was not done, the action should be declared null and void, and the proper procedure should be followed.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Stormy Weather!*

By LE PELLEY

IS THE STORM LETTING UP, CAPTAIN MIZZENMAST ? ?
NARY A BIT LAD — BUT WE'LL WEATHER ALL RIGHT !!
BETTER GET BELOW THOUGH — THE WAVES WILL BE WASHING OVER THE DECK —
OH — WHO CARES ABOUT A LITTLE OL' WAVE !
— ON THE OTHER HAND I MIGHT BE OF SOME USE DOWN BELOW !

Animal Town—*The Animal Alphabet (Continued)*

By DUMMER

G IS FOR GIRAFFE, HE SEEMS FULL OF FUN
H IS FOR HIPPO, WHO WEIGHS MOST A TON
I IS FOR IBIS, WITH LONG CURVING BILL
J IS FOR JACKAL, WHOSE FIRST NAME IS JILL
K IS FOR KUDU, WITH HORNS LEFT AND RIGHT
L IS FOR LION, WHO ROARS THROUGH THE NIGHT
H. B. DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Elusive Francs

THE financial problem of the French Government is its inability to raise funds. New taxes to cover the growing deficit have been ruled out politically. And, in lieu of taxes, fresh borrowing is possible only at inflated rates, at rates so high, in fact, that one may describe the borrowing market as having dried up.

France needs funds whereby to meet its extraordinary expenditures. It has the usual inflated bill for armaments. On top of that, the Blum regime voted new sums for farm relief, unemployment relief, public works. Taxes, it is true, also were voted, but they were not enough. It was hoped that, with the encouragement given to recovery by last September's devaluation, fresh revenues would flow to the state coffers and pay the new bills. Up-to-date revenue figures are not available, but it is plain that they must be unsatisfactory.

Since September the lower franc proceeding from the devaluation law has not accomplished its object in facilitating French recovery. This in spite of the fact that that law enabled the person with dollars to obtain 33 per cent more francs for the same amount of dollars. In ordinary circumstances such a move would have helped both the export and the tourist trade. In fact, however, franc prices have risen almost synchronously, so that French business has not profited at all from last September's devaluation.

The reason for this simultaneous rise in prices was M. Blum's New Deal. Reform, as the saying goes, has got ahead of recovery. There has been little discrimination in the cost-increasing labor legislation. For instance, tourist traffic is an essential element in French prosperity, but the forty-hour week, by limiting the work of hotel workers to five days a week, has made for a maintenance of high hotel rates, which are not exactly auspicious as an attraction for tourists. In foreign trade, too, the devaluation, far from reducing France's import surplus by encouraging exports, has been accompanied by a widening of that import surplus. France has had to pay more in francs for its raw materials. And, as a result of the rise in domestic production costs, it has not been able to develop its export trade to pay for those materials.

The retardation of business has been responsible for much more than a drying up of revenue. Capital has taken fright. Those capitalists with international affiliations have been shipping their money out of France because of fear of further chapters in M. Blum's New Deal. Even the peasants on their farms have kept their money in their stockings. Thus, in seeking accommodation, the French Minister of Finance has had to pay up to 6 per cent for nine months' bills, when the United States Government pays only ¾ of 1 per cent.

M. Bonnet's program, for which he has asked, as M. Chautemps' Minister of Finance, a blanket authorization from the chamber, has not been revealed in detail, though the commentators have pointed to devaluation of the franc as one step. Doubtless in this step he would have the support of the United States and Great Britain. Neither London nor Washington wishes to see France close its currency doors to co-operation with them. Whether a new devaluation, however, will attract capital back to France is another matter.

When Work Stops

FROM Europe comes news of an unusual kind of strike which has implications for the United States. Turning the tables, proprietors of French hotels, restaurants and food stores have resorted to a sit-down against a forty-hour-work-week rule for employees. As a result, many tourists have been put to it to find places to eat.

The event enforces the point that extreme demands can cut off the source of supply. Conditions can be made so difficult for business that business dries up. It needs to be remembered that living standards cannot be raised indefinitely by the simple expedient of working less and being paid more, even though in limited instances shortened hours and increased pay do result in added efficiency.

At the same time, the Works Progress Administration in Washington has arrived at length at a policy designed to end the anomalous situation in New York of strikers being paid for their time while on strike against the WPA over the pay they were receiving or over the discharge of fellow workers.

The picture of people striking against relief is bizarre enough at best, but most of these groups probably have created less sympathy for themselves rather than more by the brazenly demanding attitude of some of their agitators. A community already doubting seriously the usefulness of many of the art and literary projects will be the more convinced it does not wish to subsidize all these people to ride their hobbies at will.

In fact, there is a noticeable stimulus abroad to get people to work and to encourage them to stay at work. This does not mean that men should work for others for less than their work is worth or that there is any lasting gain to industry in wage exploitation. But the recognition is widespread that only work produces anything. Sit-downs, formal or figurative, by employer or wage earner, retard the pace of better living for all.

Timing

AN AXIOM of diplomacy is that "time is of the essence" of any given problem. In the diplomacy of fait accompli—which is not so much diplomacy as it is a way of getting along without it—timing is of the essence of success. The bold statements from both German and Italian leaders that their governments would support the Insurgent cause in Spain probably will produce no serious counter flare-up because Russia is diplomatically disabled by disaffections high in its army organization and France is struggling with a financial crisis that may yet wreck a dozen cabinets.

Such timing is not a novel art. The remilitarization of the Rhineland was accomplished by Chancellor Hitler when relations between Paris and London were strained over differences as to the joint course these countries should pursue when Premier Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.

Not only the news of recent years, but the history of modern times bristles with examples. France set up a puppet emperor in Mexico, in disregard of the Monroe Doctrine, while the United States was fighting the Civil War. Germany played a winning hand against France in Morocco while France's ally, Russia, was engaged in war with Japan. War between Prussia and Austria in 1866 allowed Italy to seize Italian territory then held by Austria. Austria-Hungary annexed two Turkish provinces while Turkey was divided in revolution in 1908.

In 1914 something went wrong with the timing; hardly anybody seemed too busy to take part in the war that started when Germany gave Austria-Hungary a blank check to cash at Serbia's expense.

With British rearmament gaining momentum, the problem of timing must become ever more delicate. International co-operation will be aiding France during the next few weeks to weather its financial storm and set its diplomatic sails again full in the wind. And if by then Russia has completed its purge and stopped pointing its guns at its own generals, the time for bold strokes will have passed. Then may all concerned consult their timing pieces carefully, and may none of their clocks be wrong!

To Save the Salmon

WORD that the State Department in Washington has asked one of its members to assist the Bureau of Fisheries in investigating charges that harmful methods are being used in the Alaskan salmon industry should greatly ease the tension which has increased on the Pacific coast in the last fortnight.

Complaints against the system used by Japanese floating canneries in North American waters attest a timely awareness of the danger which threatens the salmon industry. Protesting interests do not overestimate the consequences when they contend that if Japan's big floating factories are allowed to continue operations in waters where they can intercept salmon returning to spawn in Alaskan and Canadian streams, an industry yielding $40,000,000 annually will be destroyed in a few years.

Resentment over the large-scale exploitation of the North American salmon fisheries by Japan's highly-mechanized commercial fleet and increasing competition from cheap eastern labor have given rise to demands that the present three-mile limit be extended to give the United States complete jurisdiction over the waters fifty miles from its shores, and that Japanese fishermen be excluded from this area.

Edward W. Allen, United States Commissioner, and secretary of the International Fisheries Commission, offers a more reasonable plan. While recognizing the need for controlling operations within a coastal limit of possibly fifty miles, he believes that a treaty giving equal rights and responsibilities to all nations alike should be framed.

The ability to develop the seas' resources has always increased faster than international agreements for conserving them. All nations concerned should welcome official intervention. Japan has as much at stake in wishing to protect the salmon fisheries of the north Pacific from extinction as either Canada or the United States. These three nations, and Russia as well, have evolved a satisfactory treaty for regulating the fur seal fisheries. And less than a year ago Japan reached an agreement in the long-standing fishing dispute with the Soviet Government. The peaceable working out of previous differences augurs well for an early solution of troubles which now beset the salmon industry.

THERE IS ENOUGH ENERGY in a glass of water to furnish light and power for a huge city, say modern physicists. Although we are not immediately able to use this great force, there is nothing to prevent us from being awfully impressed whenever we drink a glass of water.

BEING INTERVIEWED by a high school graduate, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said, "There will be a woman president someday, but that day is not yet here." And the chances are it won't be either, until women learn to fish.

¡Tierra y Libertad!

Book News of the Day

EJIDO is the same word, etymologically, as exit; it meant in Castile certain communal lands lying at the outskirts of a village; in Mexico it means lands restored or granted to an agricultural community by recent revolutionary legislation; symbolically it means in Eyler N. Simpson's book (THE EJIDO: Mexico's Way Out. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press. $5) the way out of the morass of degradation and despair into which a great majority of Mexico's peasants have fallen or been thrust.

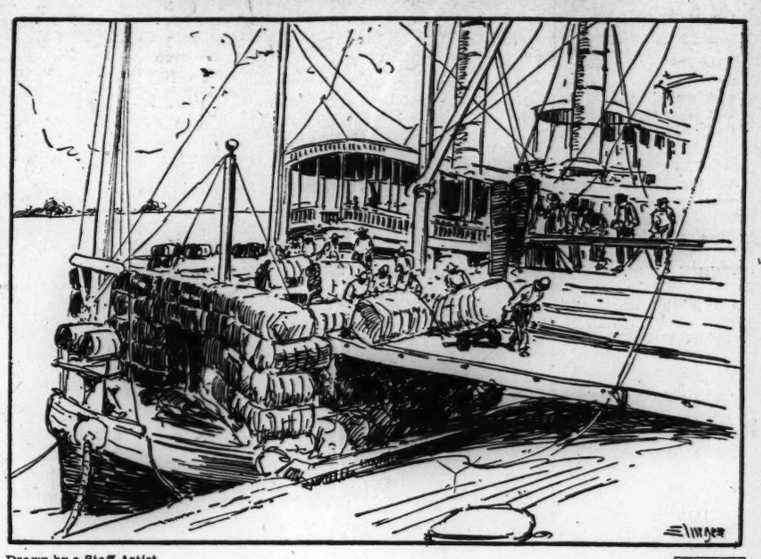
In pre-Conquest days many Indian tribes in Mexico had a village-communal system of agricultural economy; but, when the Spaniards came, this was already decadent, and private ownership was in evidence. The Spaniards also had two systems: village tenure and feudal estates. The encomienda, practiced during the Colonial period, a sort of mandate over soil and natives, soon developed into the hacienda, with the Indians as peons, living in abject poverty, and often in a state of virtual slavery, legalized as debt bondage. The revolutions of the 1800's aimed at some relief from this situation, but under Porfirio Diaz (1876-1911) practically all of Mexico's peasants became landless, helpless and hopeless.

The revolution which followed his overthrow has been fundamentally the struggle of the peons to obtain land, its war cry "Land and Liberty." Beginning with 1915, legislation has aimed at the redistribution of land, working through colonization, pre-emption of public lands, outright purchase, and, chiefly, through the ejido. The distribution law has been modified frequently, envisaging at first communal tenure, later allotment in severalty, and eventual (small) private ownership.

Difficulties in the setting up of the system have included: red tape, opposition of great land-owners (whose expropriated estates are paid for in bonds of doubtful value), insufficient funds, inefficient administrators, lack of good land, lack of water for irrigation; so that, up to 1933, 93.7 per cent of all the area of the Republic is still in private hands, and only 4000 of the 17,000 eligible communities have received their land. On the other hand the ejido in operation has not been conspicuously successful. Ignorance, greed, alcoholism, lack of credit and marketing facilities, suspicion and politics have conspired to prevent a fair test. It seems, then, somewhat dogmatic for Mr. Simpson to insist, as he does in the third part of his book, that the ejido is the way out.

The book runs to 850 pages, it bristles with charts, maps, statistical tables, footnotes and extracts from legal codes. No one is likely to read it for pleasure; yet, aside from the "mire of statistics" (Mr. Simpson's own phrase), it is the most informative and stimulating book on Mexico the present reviewer has ever seen. It contains, in addition to its main theme, more of Mexican politics, history, ethnology, geography, and even of tourist lore, than most popular books which deal with these subjects individually. But it clashes violently with a great many recent "authoritative" books on the bewildered southern republic. K. C. K.

Steamboat's Comin' Back



Drawn by a Staff Artist

Captain Cooley's America Discharging Cotton in New Orleans

AS YOU enter St. Louis by rail from the East, your train runs along an elevated track for several miles before turning into the union station.

Though you may not realize it, seeing this quiet-looking river shore, you are looking at the levee Mark Twain wrote about—the once noisest, busiest, friendliest crossroads of America. Fifty years ago, or more, had you visited the St. Louis levee, you would have found a very different scene down there on the river bank. The place was then alive with hurrying drays and crowds of shouting mates and singing Negro roustabouts, loading and unloading the scores of steamboats tied nose-in to the now deserted landing place. Hundreds of passengers were hastening on and off the stageplank. For St. Louis was then the center of America.

From this levee the different steamboat lines fanned out in all directions. Here you would have seen boats sailing that very day for the Upper Mississippi cities—for Moline, Rock Island, Muscatine, Keokuk, Dubuque, and so on through to the Twin Cities of Minnesota: boats of the Keokuk Northern Line and the Northern Line Packet Co., and the Diamond Joe Line.

Dominating the entire scene, both in size and magnificence, the boats of the famous Anchor Line would have drawn your attention. They were majestic side-wheelers, every one, graceful and ornate—the *City of St. Louis*, the *City of New Orleans*, the *City of Cairo*, the *City of Providence*, the *City of Monroe*, and so on to the number of twenty boats—memorializing in their names towns and cities along the great river at which they called.

And fine service they rendered, too! There must be hundreds of men and women living in the Midlands today who remember the delightful times they had on those queenly white packets with the big anchor swung between their tall black chimneys. A trip from St. Louis to New Orleans in those days was a voyage—1200 miles and more. The boat left St. Louis levee at four in the afternoon.

Out of northern frosts you sailed into southern mildness and thence into the full somnolence of the cotton and sugar country. Seated in your deck chair on the hurricane roof you most likely (if you were a man) smoothed down your silky handlebar mustaches and talked with the young lady passengers in their voluminous skirts and leg-of-mutton sleeves. Or maybe you listened while the bearded captain pointed out Groundhog Chute or Pole Cat Bar, or some battlefield of the "late unpleasantness" where Federal gunboats had shelled Confederate towns or earthworks.

The Negroes on the Anchor Line boats were a clannish group who rather looked down upon Negroes working on smaller boats. Each roustabout had a great pride in the particular boat on which he worked. When, in the middle eighties, the *City of Cairo* made a fast trip from Baton Rouge to Vicksburg, her main opponent, the *City of Monroe*, set out to give her a run for her money. The roustabouts made a song about it which they sang while loading the *Monroe*. (The name, by the way, is accented on the first syllable):

De City uv Cairo's a mighty big gun
But lemme tell you what de Monroe done:
She lef' Baton Rouge at ha'f pas' one
An' git ter Vicksburg at de settin' er de sun!

The Anchor Line, like all the rest of the steamboat companies on the Mississippi, was compelled to give up in the face of growing railroad competition. They could not compete with the speed and convenience of the rails. And so, one by one the boats went out of service and were not replaced. The last Anchor Liner, the *City of Providence*, became an excursion boat and finally retired in 1911.

Great fleets of barges now plow along the big river and her tributaries—the nucleus of a possible inland merchant marine which, Midlanders believe, will one day make the Mississippi system the important factor in American transportation that it was half a century ago.

GARNETT L. ESKEW

Steel Points From Editorial Pens

PLEAS for the "right to work" would come with more persuasion from the workers who want to work than from Tom Girdler.

Every worker wants the right to work, but does every worker want it during this steel strike? Obviously some thousands don't. How many do? Nobody knows—there has been no vote. Who is to speak for the anti-strikers? Not Tom Girdler—he doesn't believe in workers having any collective voice wholly independent of the company. Who then? That is Tom's dilemma. Since he doesn't want workers to speak in undominated collectivism, there is no voice but his to say how many workers don't want to strike—and his voice can't be clearly accepted as the voice of labor.

If ever a situation needed a peaceful election as an alternative to hard-boiled rough stuff and consequent bloodshed, this is it. Phil Murray says he will abide by an election. Tom Girdler says he will raise apples first. Here's one vote for the apple farm for Thomas.—*Hugh S. Johnson in New York World-Telegram.*

MR. ROOSEVELT'S telegram to the heads of the two steel companies at Youngstown must seem in the eyes of many thoughtful people to leave something to be desired. "In the interest of a reasonable and peaceful settlement," Mr. Roosevelt asked these companies not to attempt to reopen plants which were closed down. But he said nothing of the fact that men who are not strike-breakers, but regular employees, will be deprived of work and earnings as long as the plants remain shut down. Nor did he suggest that if the leaders of the C. I. O. cannot restrain their own followers from the illegal picketing which alone could lead to conflict between pickets and police, then the first duty of these leaders ought to be to put their house in order.—*New York Times.*

GOVERNOR EARLE'S order directing the Pennsylvania State militia to close the plant . . . apparently means that Bethlehem cannot operate until it comes to terms with Mr. Lewis.

The Pennsylvania State militia is being used to prevent men from working, instead of protecting them if they desire to work, which was the idea that prevailed in the old days of the so-called economic royalists.—*Syracuse Herald.*

THERE is no question but that the right of men to work, if they wish to, under protection of law, has been sacrificed in Ohio, as in Pennsylvania, under pressure of emergency. The fact that the Governor of Ohio has not gone as far as the Governor of Pennsylvania by closing plants already in operation is not at this moment material—the same basic right has been for the time abrogated in both cases.

It will have to be re-established if this country is to abide by the principles on which it was founded, as it must and will. The President and the governors should be as much interested in a return to fundamentals as in holding them in abeyance momentarily to stem the rising tide of human passions.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

FULL responsibility for the breakdown in negotiations to end the steel strike rests upon the company heads who have flatly refused to modify their original attitude. Instead of making a sincere effort to iron out their difficulties with the C. I. O., the steel executives issued an ultimatum to the President's special Mediation Board. . . .

It must be admitted from the experience of the automobile industry and from various episodes in the present strike, that the C. I. O. is woefully deficient in responsibility. But that does not excuse the high-handed attitude taken by the steel executives. Apparently they are determined to thwart the movement for unionization of the steel industry in any circumstances. Undoubtedly that feudal policy goes a long way toward explaining, although it does not justify, the violent tactics employed by various striking groups.—*Washington Post.*

A SCHOOL of thought is in evidence whose devotees argue that anything is better than bloodshed, no matter how abject the surrender involved. These peace-at-any-price advocates would let demonstrators run riot rather than check their lawlessness with force.

There are some things worse than bloodshed. One of them is a tyranny based on complete indifference to law.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

IN ASSUMING responsibility for restoring peace to the steel industry, the Administration has responded to public sentiment, as much as to the obvious exigencies of the situation. That is an encouraging sign of awareness at Washington that in the long-run determination of national policy it is still the silent thinking of the masses of the people that rules. . . . The Wagner Act needs amending to make its ostensible purpose, that of promoting labor peace, somewhat more of a reality. The President is the one to undertake it, both as a matter of duty and because he enjoys the confidence of organized labor. Should he ignore this duty and should present conditions continue, the state of public opinion makes fairly certain that in time the law will be rewritten anyhow.—*Detroit News.*

GOVERNOR DAVEY of Ohio . . . said the dispute had got beyond the power of one State to settle it, but failed to explain what, if anything, the State of Ohio has tried to do. One thing it has not tried to do is to maintain order. Governor Davey sat idly by while pickets dynamited railroad tracks, sniped at airplanes, turned back mail trucks and prevented workers from going to their jobs, though the elementary duty of any government is to protect life and property and it cannot even call itself a government unless it does that.

In Youngstown there are said to be 10,000 steel workers anxious to reopen the mills, and ready to return to work, if the steel workers' organizing committee's hired men can be kept from molesting them. Governor Davey owes these men a guarantee of personal safety. Why does he not make good on it?—*Los Angeles Times.*

IT IS the political element in the case that creates the violence and lawbreaking that has marked labor troubles since Mr. Roosevelt's re-election. He owes a political debt to John L. Lewis for support and cash contributed to help keep Mr. Roosevelt in the White House.

This has enabled Lewis unions to extort majority rights where they have had a minority representation and whip reluctant workers into paying dues to the Lewis unions for the privilege of working for a living. It has countenanced the lawless course now evident in the violence that causes Governor Davey to appeal for help, and the Post Office Department to plead fear of a force greater than that which Mr. Roosevelt puts behind the service. . . .

Mr. Roosevelt can instantly stop bloodshed and destruction by using his own voice.

Will he speak?—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

NEITHER society nor industry nor labor itself stands to gain anything from the wholesale disturbances at present being fomented by John L. Lewis. . . .

When one single man can sit back in a chair and order 10,000 miners to strike here and 5000 machinists to strike there and 1000 steel workers to strike somewhere else, it is evident that there has been a dangerous accumulation of power that is only parallel to a dictatorship. . . .

A strike . . . should be the result of the considered opinion of every individual concerned.

When a strike, on the contrary, is the result of a peremptory order from some labor czar like Lewis, it is something that does violence to the very essence of what labor represents.

But labor must be democratic in spirit and methods.—*Vancouver Sun.*

The Wide Horizon

Short-Cutting the Classics

By Pearl Strachan

"'TAIN'T often I get a hold of a book that will keep me home of an evening." As he said this Jimmie cut me a segment of pie and moved his lending-library volume off the quick-lunch counter, adding, "D'y'ever read books yerself?"

"Sometimes."

"Then y'orter read that. Story of an advertising feller with only $25,000 a year, an' his wife couldn't manage on that, poor girl, an' she ran off wi' somebody else." Jimmie's face was compassionate. "I like that sorta book," he continued, "not too many words, y'know—speedy."

Not too many words! Speedy! The report of a branch librarian came to my mind. "A few years ago," said this director of a large city library, "reading was done in a leisurely, scholarly fashion. Reading was a habit. Today reading is a fad. Like so many things in our modern life, all individuality has gone from books and readers alike. Many writers have no professional pride. And the movies and radio have made untrained people more simple. It is easier to listen to the radio than to read. So the publisher, in order to balance his budget, brings out book after book which can be read and understood with the same expenditure of mental energy that would be required by a member of a radio audience."

* * *

The same librarian informed me that children of today "want to read beyond their age." Children have always wanted to read "beyond their age." That is, they have been much more ready than most adults would admit to progress beyond the simplified versions prepared for them with increasingly elaborate format and illustration. Jimmie had evidently been accustomed to reading "below his age," although but a few years previously he had been subjected to the curriculum of that powerful institution of democracy—the free public high school. He had been graduated, and his parents had presented him with a gold watch.

It is easy enough to connect voluntary reading of adults with natural taste and inclination. It is easy to point to the large number of persons who might be classed as "serious" readers. It was ever thus. . . . But was it? Has there ever before been a period in history when such a vast percentage of the population were literate? Let no one imagine that equipping children to decipher the printed word means an educated public. As an American diplomat of long European experience said when a citizen of Soviet Russia once boasted, "Our children are learning to read," one might ask, "And *what* are they learning to read?"

* * *

Perhaps to some it would appear farfetched to attempt any connection between a serious lack of textbooks with which the American public schools have struggled during the past decade, and the lack of sufficient book appropriations for public libraries; and the tendency to deprive children of the original words of the classics. I am not referring to the ten-cent-store editions which appear on the toy counters whenever a book such as "Les Misérables" or "David Copperfield" is filmed—a tawdry volume adorned with glossy photographs of popular Hollywood actors and actresses. I am thinking at this moment of a report which appears in the current number of "The Dickensian":

"The Language Research Department of the New York University in co-operation with Mr. Abraham Kagen, of the WPA Adult Education Project, have prepared a version of 'Oliver Twist' done in 'easy English' which is being mailed to all evening and continuation schools in the city for use in the study of Dickens."

* * *

Having seen children under ten years of age absorbed by the original language of "Oliver Twist" to the extent that they were reluctant to leave the chapter, even at the sound of the dinner bell, it would appear to me that considerable effort is wasted in reducing, as the report states has been done, a vocabulary of 5000 words to 900. Is not one of the objects of fiction reading among children to build up a vocabulary? The dictionary is not nearly so scarce a commodity in the average home as it was fifty years ago. From the example quoted in "The Dickensian," I fail to see where youth is served.

Take the sentence, "Dear me, dear me, I wish I wasn't always being interrupted in the middle of my meal." It is evidently assuming too much to expect the evening school or continuation school child to grasp the full Dickensian significance of anything so complicated, for it has, in the "easy English" translation, been done over into "Someone always wants to see me when I'm eating. I never have a minute for myself." Dickens's own "Mr. Wopsle," examining the pupils at his great-aunt's evening school in Cooling Village, Kent, would perhaps shock the modern educator were he to materialize, in this age, and insist upon Mark Antony's oration over the body of Caesar, or Collins' Ode on the Passions. I wonder how Dickens would have relished being "made easy."